

# President Anwar Sadat assassinated

**CAIRO, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat died in hospital today after a group of soldiers opened fire on him during a military parade to mark the eighth anniversary of the October 1973 war with Israel, it was officially announced tonight.**

Mansour Hassan, a senior official in the ruling National Democratic Party, told reporters after a two-hour cabinet meeting: "Mr. Sadat is dead. The funeral will take place in a few days."  
Mr. Sadat, 62, had been a target of assassination attempts ever since he concluded his 1979 peace treaty with Israel, a dramatic initiative that ended decades of Egyptian-Israeli conflict and split the Arab World.  
But his death today came at the hands of his own soldiers

from an army that was once his powerbase.  
The attack came a month after Mr. Sadat carried out a tough internal crackdown, arresting some 1,600 religious extremists and political opponents, closing seven newspapers and purging scores of journalists and university lecturers.  
His clampdown was largely directed against Muslim revivalist groups, which have attracted mounting support, especially in universities. The group's leaders have been detained along with about 1,000 of their followers.  
The groups strongly oppose Mr. Sadat's 1979 peace treaty with Israel and his close relations with the United States.  
This year's October parade was largely designed to show off new arms Cairo has purchased from Washington, including M-60 tanks and Phantom fighters.  
The nationally-televised parade was moving to its climax when the fatal attack on the president was made.  
Overhead, six French-built Mirage fighters of the Egyptian air force were winding up an aerobatics display, coloured smoke trails streaming behind them.  
On the parade ground just metres from the president a loopy cooey of sand-coloured trucks towing artillery weapons trundled by, four abreast.  
The president, dressed in black army uniform, the Star of

Sinai Medal at his neck and spurs on his black boots, was taking the salute when a handful of blue-bereted soldiers jumped from the truck.  
Hurling grenades and firing assault rifles, they sprayed bullets at the review stand, fatally wounding the president and injuring a number of aides and foreign diplomats.  
Bullets sprayed into the grandstand as people crashed to the floor amid tumbling chairs.  
People were piled up in a blood-stained tangle on the floor of the stand where Mr. Sadat had been watching the parade and several appeared to have serious wounds.  
Below them guards waving pistols and machineguns scuffled with some of the attackers and occasional shots went off in the scrum.  
Bishop Samuel lay sprawled across the parapet of the reviewing stand where Mr. Sadat had been sitting. The grey-bearded cleric was bundled onto a stretcher and sat up as he was lifted into an ambulance.  
The next stretcher loaded into the ambulance carried a body covered with a blanket.  
Panicly soldiers pushed away journalists who tried to edge closer though several cameramen were left undisturbed as they

continued filming the scene.  
At least two other people were killed and many others—including diplomats from Australia and Belgium—were injured, officials said.  
Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Asraf Ghorbal, said his government had told him three of the attackers were killed and three were captured alive.  
A foreign ministry official, who requested anonymity, said many foreign ministry officials and others were wounded.  
Vice-President Mubarak and Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, flanking the president, both survived the attack although Gen. Ghazala had blood oozing from his left temple.  
The general took control as the gunbattle abated, calmly issuing orders to guards and officers around him.  
Among those carried away on stretchers included Belgian Ambassador Claud Ruelle and one of Mr. Sadat's closest aides, Sayed Marei.  
Diplomats who were only metres away from the president said it appeared Mr. Marei and Mr. Ruelle were both seriously wounded.  
They also reported an American officer, Lt. Col. Charles Luney, and a member of an Omani delegation injured.

**Unknown group claims responsibility**  
BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (R) — A previously unknown group identifying itself as "The Independent Egyptian Liberation Organisation" today claimed responsibility for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.  
In a telephone call to news agencies in Beirut, the group announced its "full responsibility" and said it would give further details later.  
It described the Egyptian president in a brief statement, dictated in Arabic, as "an agent," but did not elaborate.  
In a separate telephone call to news agencies here, another group, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, said the organisation was an Egyptian sub-group of the front.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

**Cairo proclaims state of emergency**  
CAIRO, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — Cairo Radio announced the proclamation of a state of emergency in Egypt today following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat earlier in the day.  
The radio said the measure was decided by Sifri Abu Taleb, the speaker of Egypt's People's Assembly (parliament) who had taken over as interim president under the terms of the constitution.  
The radio added that Mr. Abu Taleb appointed Vice-President Hosni Mubarak as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, a post held by Mr. Sadat. Mr. Abu Taleb also summoned an emergency meeting of the parliament for Wednesday, "to hear nominations for a new president," the radio added.

## Sadat's death proves separate solutions doomed, Jordan says

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — Jordan said today that the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat proves the futility of "separate solutions" to the Middle East crisis.  
The official Jordanian news agency Petra quoted Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as saying the Jordanians hoped that "those who had placed their chips behind the separation of the Egyptian people from its Arab-Islamic Nation, the prospects of separate solutions and the possibility of achieving a just peace that is based on a position of imbalance from which Israel emerges winner of land and peace" would now be "liberated from (their) illusion."  
For the last 15 years, since Israel occupied Arab lands by armed force in 1967, Jordan has been warning against such a trend, Mr. Abu Odeh told Petra.  
Commenting on the assassination, Mr. Abu Odeh added that the death of Mr. Sadat at the hands of Egyptian army soldiers "confirms beyond doubt that any solution of the Middle East crisis overlooking the Palestinian question cannot succeed."

## Arab World reacts to Sadat's end

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — A Palestinian leader congratulated the assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today and gunmen throughout Beirut fired their rifles into the air in celebration of his death.  
Salah Khalaf, better known by his codename of Abu Iyad, said in a statement: "We shake the hand that fired the bullets."  
"All attempts at dialogue with Sadat failed and it was inevitable that the ruler of Egypt should receive his due," Mr. Khalaf, a close associate of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, said.  
There was no immediate comment from the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) new agency Wafa. The PLO has consistently opposed, along with most Arab states, the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian peace treaty with Israel.  
PLO reaction  
Mr. Khalaf, a leading member of the mainstream Fatah commando group, said President Sadat had believed America and Israel were sufficient to protect him from the people.  
But the Egyptian people could not tolerate the humiliation involved in signing a treaty with the Zionist state, which Mr. Khalaf described as a fictitious solution to the Middle East problem.  
"We pledge to our people to continue the struggle until all fictitious solutions and their symbols fall and until Egypt and Sudan return to the Arab fold to participate in the liberation of (Arab) land," Mr. Khalaf said.  
"The shooting of Sadat... is evidence of the vigilance of the people and the advance of the opposition from a passive to a positive role," he said.  
Mr. Khalaf also sent a warning to Sudanese President Jaafar

## Israeli nightmare comes true

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (R) — The death of Anwar Sadat at the hands of his own soldiers today fulfilled a recurring Israeli nightmare and left the Zionist state wondering if its peace treaty with Egypt could now long survive.  
Ever since peace was concluded in 1979, voices have been raised in Israel warning that it could all vanish in a puff of assassination gunsmoke.  
The warnings redoubled in recent months following President Sadat's crackdown on political opponents. The most forceful of them came in a newspaper interview given by Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, who was quoted as saying the peace treaty could collapse if Mr. Sadat fell.  
After being roundly rebuked for tinkering in politics, Gen. Eitan said he had been misquoted. But the fear remained to haunt Israelis.  
News of the attack on Mr. Sadat stunned Israeli leaders. Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that the death of President Sadat had deprived the Israeli people of a friend and partner in peace.  
But the prime minister pledged that the Israeli-Egyptian peace process would continue.  
"I am sure President Sadat would have wanted it so," Mr. Begin told reporters in a voice filled with emotion.  
Mr. Begin said the Egyptian leader had fallen "victim to a criminal assassination."  
"President Sadat was murdered by the enemies of peace," the prime minister said.  
He referred to Mr. Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem in November 1977 which set off the Middle East peace process.  
Mr. Begin said that he had established a personal friendship with President Sadat during the 1978 summit negotiations at Camp David.  
"I therefore today together with the people of Israel not only lost a partner in the peace process but a friend," he said.  
Interior Minister Yosef Burg expressed shock and sorrow. Political sources said an Israeli cabinet meeting broke up in disorder when word was rushed into the room.  
Under the terms of the peace treaty, Israel has already handed back to Egypt two-thirds of the Sinai Peninsula which it occupied in the 1967. The remaining third is due to be handed back in next April.  
Israeli ultra-nationalists campaigned bitterly against the return of Sinai with its strategic depths, its Jewish settlements and its valuable oilfields.  
When Mr. Sadat's internal problems were seen to be mounting, the nationalists redoubled their pressure for Israel to retain that part of Sinai it still holds.  
But Mr. Begin insisted that the handover would proceed as stipulated by the peace treaty and by the Camp David summit accords of 1978.

## Sadat: Complex, pragmatic patriarch of Egypt



Anwar Sadat (1918-1981)

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (R) — President Anwar Sadat, who rose from obscure peasant origins to the Valley to be hailed by the world as a peacemaker and reviled by many Arabs as a traitor to their cause.  
His historic trip to occupied Jerusalem in November, 1977, to seek peace from the people whom he had fought for almost 30 years, was the direct public contact between Arab and Jewish statesmen since Israel was created in 1948.  
His initiative was condemned in most of the Arab World. His critics portrayed him as an opportunist of mediocre administrative ability, unable to satisfy his people's demands for end, was seeking by a spectacular stunt to pacify and open the purse strings of the West. But much of the world hailed his act as a courageous initiative by a single-minded man of vision seeking to spare the world the consequences of a and pull his country out of Medieval squalor to the modern Age.  
Many of his admirers saw Mr. Sadat as perceiving the values of the simple and long-suffering but astute Egyptian peasant who gained much of his self respect under Sadat's successor, Gamal Abdul Nasser, after many stories of virtual servitude.  
In his book, "In Search of an Identity," Mr. Sadat stressed how he had always drawn strength from his farming village background — which goes to explain his willingness to negotiate with

Israel over almost anything except Egyptian land. It also explains his pragmatism, his intrinsic conservatism and his patriarchal brand of leadership. It explains why he gave his share of the \$164,000 Nobel Peace Prize he was awarded with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1978 to his native village, Mit Abul Kum, where he was born 60 years earlier.  
Few thought Mr. Sadat would last long when he succeeded the flamboyant Nasser, a hero of Arabs from the Atlantic to the Gulf, as president in 1970. Nasser's sudden death thrust the quiet-spoken, apparently weak vice-president into the limelight as a compromise candidate to spare the country a left-right split between two other much stronger contenders.  
It was the October, 1973, war which turned Mr. Sadat into a national hero and, paradoxically, paved the way for his Jerusalem trip, the Camp David peace accords and later progress towards an Egyptian-Israeli peace.  
Egyptian military successes gave the army and the country new confidence. Mr. Sadat got the credit for what was thought to be a major psychological victory which virtually silenced his critics at home. He purged his opponents and dismantled much of President Nasser's state structure.  
Earlier, in 1972, Mr. Sadat has expelled all 20,000 Soviet military experts from Egypt. They had been brought in by Mr. Nasser after Egypt's humiliating defeat by Israel in 1967.  
He again took the world by surprise in June, 1975, when he reopened the Suez Canal in advance of any new Israeli troop pullback into the Sinai. His action brought international goodwill to Egypt, which he claimed was necessary if the Arabs were to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the Middle East conflict.  
Egypt's desperate poverty and lack of economic progress posed a problem for Mr. Sadat. He had pinned his faith on an open-door policy to the West which has filled shops with consumer goods but done little for such basic problems as production, communications, social services and increased food.  
Mr. Sadat was a complex mixture of politician, intellectual, journalist and soldier. He was fluent in English, German and Persian as well as Arabic. A devout Muslim, he joked that the brown mark on the centre of his forehead comes from touching his prayer mat as he bows towards Mecca five

times a day.  
With his half-English wife Jihan he lived in an elegant mansion in the Giza area of Cairo. His first marriage ended in divorce in 1949. He has six surviving daughters and a son named Gamal.

## Mubarak: Man of few words

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (R) — The death today of President Anwar Sadat means that his vice-president, Hosni Mubarak, who was close to him when he was shot, will succeed him as head of state, at least on a temporary basis. Mr. Sadat was himself vice-president when the sudden death of Gamal Abdul Nasser in 1970 brought him to the leadership.  
Mr. Mubarak, who was born in 1928, is a taciturn Soviet-trained airman who was the chief architect of the initial victories which Egypt won in its 1973 war with Israel.  
As deputy war minister and air force commander he reorganised the air force which had been largely blamed for Egypt's defeat in the 1967 war when Israeli aircraft destroyed most of it on the ground.  
He was promoted full general in 1974 and was appointed vice-president on April 15, 1975. He was named acting president when Mr. Sadat paid several foreign visits later that year.  
Since then he has been a major figure in the Egyptian leadership. Only last week he returned from a mission to Washington where he delivered a personal message from Mr. Sadat to President Ronald Reagan and held talks with the president and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.  
Although a man of few words, fellow-officers say he reads widely and voraciously. Formerly a keen hockey player, he later took up squash, playing in the afternoon when many Egyptians preferred a siesta.  
Egyptian political analysts saw the appointment of Mr. Mubarak as vice-president was Mr. Sadat's way of placating the armed forces after he had named Mamduh Salem, a former police officer, as prime minister.  
In May 1975, Mr. Mubarak revealed that upon appointing him Mr. Sadat had said: "I need a vice president who will share with me state responsibilities at all levels. No-one can foresee the future and state secrets must not be known by one person alone."  
On the day that the conclusion of the



Hosni Mubarak  
Egyptian-Israeli treaty was announced, Mr. Mubarak flew to Khartoum and Riyadh, to inform the leaders there of the situation and seek their approval.  
In April 1972, Mr. Mubarak was named commander in chief of the air force and deputy war minister, and accompanied Mr. Sadat to Moscow where they negotiated an arms deal. Mr. Mubarak prepared the air force to the front in the 1973 war, and in 1974 was promoted to the rank of air marshal.

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## Arabs react ...

Sudan, now Egypt's closest ally in the Arab World, patched up relations with Cairo earlier this year after Libyan intervention in neighbouring Chad.

The two countries signed a mutual defence pact in 1976, soon after a coup attempt against the Sudanese government, in which the Sudanese president implicated Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

The semi-official Lebanese Television interrupted its programmes to give news of the assassination attempt.

### Libya

The Libyan Jamahiriya, calling President Sadat the "head of treason", warned today that any successor to the assassinated Egyptian leader who followed the same policies would meet the same fate.

The official Libyan news agency JANA said in a statement teleaxed to Reuters in London that Mr. Sadat had trampled upon the Arab Nation's honour and surrendered its rights.

The agency denounced what it called Mr. Sadat's "imperialist" policies and said that on the day that he paraded his military forces "the bullets turned towards him and his clique."

"The Arab brothers everywhere, today the head of treason, the agent Sadat, was destroyed forever by Arab revolutionary youth. On this occasion, while we congratulate all free Arab revolutionaries who opposed Israel, racism and the Camp David path, we warn that any president who follows such a path ... will meet the same fate as his predecessor," it said.

### Syria

In Syria, Damascus Radio gave prominence to the assassination attempt but made no immediate comment.

When the news reached a rally staged by the ruling Socialist Baath Party of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus, a speaker told the audience: "This is a victory, this is a victory."

The audience rose and applauded while the speaker added, "On this, even this day, our comrades in the great Egyptian army, who fought with us the glorious October war of liberation, have avenged us."

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, attending the rally in Damascus, told the audience: "This operation carried out by the great people of Egypt, through its courageous armed forces has

proven that the Palestinian cause lives in the soul of this people who could not forgive the one who gave up Jerusalem."

"Have I not said that the night of Egypt will not belong and that the flood when it comes will take away all the agents and traitors," Mr. Arafat added.

### Arabian Gulf

In the Gulf, the official news agencies of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar reported without comment the Egyptian state radio announcement that President Sadat had been injured. The Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency issued a similar report. There was no immediate official reaction to the news.

Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states were President Sadat's chief backers in the Arab World before Egypt signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

### Arab League

At the United Nations, Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi said today he hoped the Egyptian people would overcome all difficulties and "restore to Egypt its great and effective national role" within the Arab family.

Egypt was suspended from the league after signing its peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

In a brief statement which did not directly mention the assassination of President Sadat, Mr. Klibi said:

"At this moment our thoughts and feelings go to our brotherly Egyptian people. We hope sincerely that the Egyptian people will overcome all difficulties that it is facing and will restore to Egypt its great and effective national role within the Arab family."

Mr. Klibi has been attending the U.N. General Assembly and a meeting in New York of Arab League foreign ministers.

In Baghdad, a spokesman for the ruling Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) said tonight: "The killing of traitor Sadat is an eloquent historical lesson for all those who betray their peoples."

"The Arab people who believe in freedom, independence, progress and Arab rights in Palestine cannot but crush the traitors eventually and remove the disgrace of their treason," the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted the spokesman as saying.

## Photos from Sadat's life... and death



Confusion reigns in the reviewing stand after President Sadat was shot on Tuesday (A.P. Wirephoto)



President Sadat meets Vice President Hosni Mubarak at his Nile-side residence on Monday, the day before his death (A.P. Wirephoto)...



...and shakes hands with Premier Menachem Begin and Mr. Jimmy Carter after the signing of the Camp David peace treaty (ICA photo)

## World reaction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — President Reagan said today that America had lost a great friend with the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

His voice breaking with emotion, the president praised Mr. Sadat as "a man of hope, a man of foresight."

Mr. Reagan, who himself was wounded in an assassination attempt last March 30, said: "America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman, and mankind has lost a champion."

The president, with his wife Nancy standing at his side, read his brief statement on the north porch of the White House shortly after the Egyptian government officially announced that Mr. Sadat had died in hospital of his wounds.

"Today, the people of the United States join with the people of Egypt and all those who long for a better world in mourning for Mr. Sadat, the president said.

He called Mr. Sadat a courageous soldier who was not afraid to fight but who was also "a humanitarian unafraid to make peace."

The president echoed the shock expressed by present and former U.S. officials, including ex-president Jimmy Carter, at the shooting of the man regarded as perhaps the closest U.S. friend and ally in the Arab World.

Mr. Sadat met President Reagan for the first time last July and the two men immediately struck up what officials said was a good relationship. After his Washington visit, President Sadat flew to Plains, Georgia, to dine with former president Carter, with whom he developed a close personal friendship stemming from the Camp David peace talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

White House spokesman David Gergen told reporters at a briefing that U.S. forces in the region had been told of the developments in Cairo and "are taking necessary prudent precautions, as they would in an unusual situation such as this."

Defence Department officials said there was no change in the alert status of U.S. forces, which include a navy task force in the Mediterranean led by the nuclear-powered carrier Nimitz

and several thousand marines aboard landing vessels.

The officials did not disclose the degree of alert status, but said the ships were continuing routine training exercises.

Officials said there were 17 U.S. fighting ships in the Mediterranean and nine support vessels.

They said the Nimitz, the flagship of the task force, was in port at Venice, Italy.

They added that no U.S. navy ship was scheduled to dock at Alexandria, an Egyptian port often used by U.S. military vessels.

U.S. officials said they believed the assassination to be an isolated incident rather than a coup attempt aimed at reversing Mr. Sadat's Middle East policies.

Some U.S. politicians expressed concern as to whether the peace process could go on without Mr. Sadat.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also worked closely with Mr. Sadat in the search for Middle East peace, said he assumed there had been a plot against the Egyptian leader and it was extremely probable Libya was involved.

"They (the Libyans) get intelligence from the Soviets. We must assume a plot. This cannot be the isolated act of individuals," Dr. Kissinger said.

Pope John Paul, also the victim of a shooting last May, declared: "In condemning this treacherous act of violence, I pray that almighty God may grant peace to this man of peace and bring to fulfilment his lofty vision of reconciliation among peoples."

The official Soviet news agency TASS reported Mr. Sadat's death without comment. But it was likely to cause quiet satisfaction in the Kremlin, which the Egyptian leader opposed fiercely.

Mr. Sadat ended major Soviet influence in the Middle East by throwing out Soviet advisors in 1972 and he gradually moved Egypt towards the West.

The Soviet Union's ally Cuba branded Mr. Sadat a traitor after his death.

Radio Iran said: "Anwar Sadat, the mercenary dictator of Egypt, joined his old friend Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (the late Shah of Iran). This traitor, a subservient pawn of Zionism and imperialism, has been crushing Muslims," the

radio said. Iran's Islamic authorities hated Mr. Sadat for giving sanctuary to the dying Shah after his overthrow in 1979.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a close friend of Mr. Sadat, predicted a deterioration of the Middle East situation.

He also said he had personally urged Mr. Sadat to cancel a planned visit to Austria last August after two Arabs were caught trying to smuggle an arsenal of weapons into Austria.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said: "The bravery with which he followed his impulse to create peace between two peoples raised him above many of his contemporaries."

French President Francois Mitterand said: "The world has lost one of its best sons" while former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Sadat would go down in history as an example of "courage, dignity and faith."

The secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Josef Luns, said: "The slain president will for ever be remembered for his courage and untiring efforts to establish peace."

The British government said: "The world is a more dangerous place without him," and Buckingham Palace said Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales had sent messages of condolence to Egypt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, titular leader of the world's 60 million Anglicans, said: "He was more than a brave man. History will uphold him as a martyr for peace."

European Parliament President Simone Veil said: "I forcefully and indignantly condemn this new act of blind violence which has struck a man who devoted all his life to the search for peace."

Further tributes to Mr. Sadat came from the governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, Australia, Canada, Ecuador and Colombia.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark McGuigan said the Egyptian leader was a man of vision. He said it was too early to assess the impact of the killing.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said the death of Mr. Sadat posed a grave threat to world peace.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3  
5:30 Koran  
5:45 Cartoons  
6:05 Zeineb  
6:30 Bionic Woman  
7:10 Local Programme  
7:25 Local Programme  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Series  
9:30 Relay of religious ceremony from Arafah Mount on 'Eid Al Adha Holiday  
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6  
6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Comedy  
9:10 Cosmos  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Trabzar Jones

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHZ, FM  
7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Headlines  
10:03 Morning Show  
10:30 30 Minute Theatre  
11:00 Signing off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:03 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
15:00 Andaluia  
15:30 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 World of Arabian Music  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:03 Story Time  
18:30 Country Music  
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)  
19:10 News Reports  
19:30 Disco  
20:30 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz  
04:56 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reactions 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Before the Book Sets in ... 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 From the Promenade Concerts 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Operetta 08:30 Take it or Leave it 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Ray Moore's Album Time 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Withering Heights 11:00 World News, News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 That Big Band Magic 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Listening Post 17:25 Operetta 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report: Look Ahead 19:45 Lord of the Flies 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Music for Strings 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice: Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Bringing the Past to Life 23:30 Top Twenty

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT  
21:03 Evening Show  
21:57 News Headlines  
22:00 Close down

### AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

### ARRIVALS:

7:00 Karachi (PIA)  
7:40 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Cairo  
8:55 Agaba  
9:30 Jeddah  
9:40 Kuwait  
9:45 Dubai, Muscat  
10:00 Dhahran  
10:05 Abu Dhabi  
10:10 Beirut  
11:40 Cairo (EA)  
13:00 Bucharest (Tarom)  
14:00 Jeddah (SV)  
15:05 Larnaca (CY)  
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 Cairo  
16:35 Athens  
17:00 Bangkok  
17:25 Zurich (SR)  
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens  
18:00 Cairo  
18:30 Rome (IA)  
19:10 Cairo (EA)  
20:30 Beirut (MEA)  
20:35 Frankfurt (LH)  
20:55 London (BA)  
23:40 Cairo (EA)  
23:55 Baghdad  
01:00 Cairo

### DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo

### EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman:  
Walid Sahawneh 79997  
Ra'af Ammari 39587  
Zarqa:  
Nouss Taha Odeh 82049  
Irbid:  
Nidal Haddad 74540  
PHARMACIES:  
Amman:  
Al Arabiyah Al Kubra 23141  
Al Kalfiyah 25010  
Shali 25455  
Al Isaf 30210  
Zarqa:  
Al Itihad (-)  
Al Aqsa (-)  
Irbid:  
Ibn Sina 2615

### TAXIS:

Asfour 23230  
Khalid 23715  
Al Shahid 21091  
Rania 25095  
Sultan 51998

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club: Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries), The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Quf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 97.5/98  
Lebanese pound 72.7/73.7  
Syrian pound 57.1/57.8  
Iraqi dinar 710/716.6  
Kuwaiti dinar 1185/1191.3  
Egyptian pound 369.8/374.1  
Omani rial 91.9/92.3  
UAE dirham 91.3/92  
Omani rial 973.6/980  
U.S. dollar 333/335  
U.K. sterling 617/620.7

### PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:12  
Sunrise 5:54  
Dhuhr 11:25  
'Asr 2:45  
Maghreb 5:14  
'Isha 6:37

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3  
Police headquarters 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

### MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 160 120  
Eggplant 230 180  
Potatoes (imported) 120 100  
Marrow (small) 220 180  
Marrow (large) 140 120  
Cucumber (small) 250 200  
Cucumber (large) 150 120  
Peas 360 300  
Okra (Green) 380 300  
Molokhiyah 120 90  
Hot Green Pepper 240 200  
Cabbage 120 90  
Onions (dry) 120 100  
Garlic 950 800  
Yakini 140 100  
Jawafah 240 200  
Dates 180 140

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

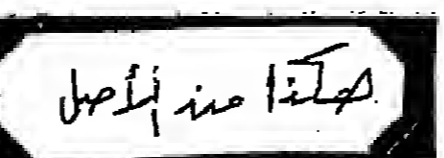
W. German mark 149.6/150.5  
Swiss franc 176.5/177.6  
Italian lire (for every 100) 28.3/28.5  
French franc 59.7/60.1  
Dutch guilder 133.6/135  
Swedish crown 60.3/60.9  
Belgium franc 88.1/88.9  
Japanese yen (for every 100) 146.2/147.6

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fursaid, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 22900  
Cablegram or telegram 18  
Telephone:  
Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

### MARKET PRICES

Sweet Pepper 200 150  
Bananas 260 200  
Apples (Green) 220 180  
Apples (Red) 200 180  
Apples (Golden) 190 160  
Apples (Starken) 220 180  
Melons 180 120  
Water Melons 100 70  
Pumpkins 480 400  
Lemons 160 120  
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 220 160  
Grapes 200 150  
Figs 300 250  
Peach 600 500  
Pears 480 400  
Pomegranates 160 120  
Cauliflowers 200 150



### Bonn to grant DM 700,000 for farms



AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — An agreement was signed today between the Jordanian and West German governments at the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), according to which the West German government will give to Jordan a grant-in-aid amounting to DM 700,000 to purchase equipment and supplies for the spraying and protection of plants in the Jordan Valley. The agree-

ment stipulates that the farmers' association in the Jordan Valley will operate the equipment and render services to farmers at cost price. JVA President Omar Abdullah Dakbhan signed the agreement for the Jordanian government, and West German Ambassador in Amman Hermann Manz signed for his government.

### Mufti inspects British policy for the disabled during week-long visit

LONDON — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti is concentrating on seeing the many aspects of British social policy for the disabled while in Britain as a guest of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7.

She began her visit with the department of health and social security, where she met the Lord Elton, parliamentary under-secretary of state, and had discussions with a number of officials in the department on the general care of the disabled.

She also visited the department of education and science, where again attention was focused on the special needs of education for handicapped children and young people.

Mrs. Mufti met the Baroness Young, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and leader of the House of Lords. She is also due to meet other ministers of state, including Mr. Norman Fowler, secretary of state for social services and Mr. Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

As well as visiting the BBC Arabic Service, where she will be interviewed, Mrs. Mufti's programme includes a visit to one of the Leonard Cheshire Homes for the disabled and the Royal National Institute for the Blind, where she will have discussions on the needs of blind people in Jordan.

Mrs. Mufti will also travel to Birmingham, where one of the highlights will be a visit to the Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre, where she will meet Mr. Aziz Daoud, head of the rehabilitation centre in Amman, who is at present on secondment in Britain.

The itinerary will continue with a visit to the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (COSIRA), where she will be shown a selection of COSIRA-sponsored industries, including Hathaway Fine Furniture and David Hunt Lighting.

The programme ends with a visit to ULG Consultants Ltd. (International Consultants in Agriculture and Rural Industries) in Warwick, as well as a visit to Warwick University, where the discussions will centre on intermediate technology and the development of industries in rural areas.

—London Press Service

### Landmark Alia loan agreement signed



AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — The biggest dinar loan agreement ever concluded in Jordan was signed at the offices of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, today.

According to the agreement, 12 licensed banks led by the Arab Bank Ltd. will give Alia a loan of JD 12 million, to be repaid over seven years at 11 per cent interest, to enable Alia to meet its current obligations in U.S. dollars, in which it pays very high interest rates.

Alia Vice President for Finance Fahed Fanek, who signed the agreement for the airline, said the major aim of the agreement is to alleviate the burden of the interest on foreign loans and to channel money back into Jordan instead of paying it out-

side the country.

Mr. Fanek said the Arab Bank, the loan's underwriter, has pledged to cover the loan in advance regardless of whether other banks meet their commitments or not.

Mr. Fanek praised the role performed by Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi in facilitating the arrangement of the loan, which was set up in only two weeks.

Under the agreement, which has the Central Bank's full support, participating banks can rediscount up to 50 per cent of their outstanding shares of the loan with the Central Bank; a provision unprecedented in Jordanian syndicated loans.

### Crown Prince sees Sri Lankan aide

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court today Sri Lankan Minister of Communications and Islamic Affairs Mohammad Hanafi. During the meeting, they discussed relations between Jordan and Sri Lanka and the conditions of the Muslim community in Sri Lanka. They also discussed the current situation in the Middle East and developments in the Palestine issue. Mr. Hanafi

expressed his country's support of the Arab countries in their just struggle to regain their rights, most importantly the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil. Crown Prince Hassan expressed his satisfaction at the good relations between the two countries, and called for their consolidation for the benefit of both peoples.

### Delegations formed for social defence conferences

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — The cabinet today formed Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Arab Social Defence Council, which will begin in Tangiers on Oct. 19.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Under-Secretary of the Interior Ahmad Al Aqaileh. It will include the judge of the court of session, Mr. Adib Halasah, and Mr. Taha Zahran, director of social defence at the Ministry of Social Development.

The cabinet also formed Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the 21st regular session of the Arab Social Defence Organisation's general secretariat, which will begin in Rabat on Oct. 26. The delegation will include Assistant Under-Secretary of the Interior Salem Al Kiswani, Brigadier Mohammad 'Ubeidat and Dr. Ibrahim.

### Alia abolishes Chicago, Houston schedules;

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — New York will be the only destination for the five weekly flights to the United States operated by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. Alia will not fly to Chicago and Houston as it did last year, according to the airline's winter schedule.

This change has been made in the winter schedule, Al Ra'i said, because tourism has slumped and because of the U.S. air traffic controllers' strike, which resulted in delays in late-night flights between New York and Chicago or Houston when customs officials are not present.

Travellers to and from U.S. cities other than New York will board here to continue their trips on domestic U.S. flights operated by other airlines. It was learned that Alia will study the possibility of study rescheduling direct flights to Chicago and Houston, and perhaps to Los Angeles, in next summer's schedule, the paper said.

### Bridge closing announced

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has announced that the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges over the Jordan River will be closed as of 9 a.m. on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 7, and will reopen on Friday morning, Oct. 9.

### Majali leaves today to take up post as envoy to U.S.

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — Lt. Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali was sworn in the presence of His Majesty King Hussein yesterday as Jordan's ambassador to the United States.

Lt. Gen. Majali will leave for Washington on Wednesday to assume his post.

### CAEU signs to purchase computer

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will purchase a computer for its department of commercial information documentation under an agreement signed at CAEU headquarters here today.

After the signing ceremony, CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri spoke, stressing the importance of the introduction of new technology to document information. He said that today's signing was the first step in a CAEU working plan to obtain a computer and trained staff to operate it.

Dr. Qaddouri also praised the constructive and fruitful cooperation between the CAEU's general secretariat and the Jordanian Department of Statistics.

Director General of Statistics Burhan Shraydeh attended the signing ceremony.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

#### Police heroes honoured

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — Director of Public Security Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil received at his office today several public security officers and men who had been instrumental in the investigation and solution of several serious crimes, and referring their perpetrators to the judiciary. Major Gen. Khalil said that the efforts of such distinguished and qualified men are greatly appreciated by the public, which places great confidence in the Public Security Directorate for its safety and well-being. The public security director expressed the hope that those honoured, and their companions, would continue their vigilance so that they could be worthy of the confidence of the leader of the country, His Majesty King Hussein.

#### Community college curricula o.k'd

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The Education Council decided in its meeting today under Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal to approve the curricula of the community colleges for the academic year 1981-82. The programmes include Islamic education, social sciences, Arabic language, English, mathematics, science, children's education, art education, home economics, typing and secretarial work and musical education.

#### University holiday fixed

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (J.T.) — 'Eid Al Adha holiday for the University of Jordan will extend from tomorrow morning, Wednesday, until Tuesday evening, a spokesman for the university announced today.

#### 10 merchants fined

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 10 merchants to pay fines ranging between JD 70 and 80 for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today approved the sentences.

### IEC seminar planned on skills of welfare, population education

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Oct. 6 — A 25-day training seminar on population and family welfare "Information, Education and Communication" (IEC) in Arab states is due to open here later this month under the supervision of the ministries of labour and information, and in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

According to Ministry of Labour officials, the seminar will aim at enabling the participants to acquire knowledge and skills in formulating and conducting "IEC" in population and family welfare education programmes. It is also intended to acquaint the participants with the most vital issues facing workers, and their impact on development.

During the seminar, the participants, who will come from 10 Arab states besides Jordan and will be joined by representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and UNFPA, will be provided with methods and techniques for the development and utilisation of communications media in support of population and family welfare education activities. The course programme will also cover administration.

With regard to information (the "I" of IEC), the participants will be lectured on the population situation in Arab states, demographic factors involved in population changes, immigration and

labour, supply, nutrition, illiteracy and women's role in development and family planning.

On education ("E") the curriculum will include an examination of the existing education channels, and how these channels may be utilised for population and family welfare messages. It will also include lectures about appropriate educational techniques, and the role of instruction in adult education activities.

And as regards communication ("C"), lectures will include an introductory presentation and group discussions on the role of the communication media in supporting population and development activities. Also scheduled is a demonstration of selected prototype communication materials relevant to population and family welfare issues, followed by discussions of approaches, production techniques and their effectiveness in achieving development goals.

Ministry of Labour officials told the Jordan Times the programme also includes field tours by the participants to welfare societies, the Jordan Electricity Company, the Princess Rahma Community Development Centre in Allan, Jordan Television and Radio Jordan, and Al Rai and Al Dustour newspapers.

The officials added that the participants will be grouped into "teams" charged with producing field programmes and applying them in classes at the Labour Education Institute.

The participating Arab countries include Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, South Yemen, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

## Gift of caring from the British Ladies

Text and photos by Samira Kawar special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 6 — The Holy J Institute for the Deaf in Salt received a generous donation of JD 1,200 from the British Ladies of Amman Society. Sister Andrew de Carpentier, institute's director, received contribution on behalf of the institute at the residence of British ambassador in Amman Alan Wick, accompanied by two children from the institute. He told Jordan Times that the British Ladies of Amman have been "a friend" to the institute. The donation, which was handed to him by Mrs. Urwick, president of the Society, will cover the cost of

10 lockers for the deaf and mute students' personal belongings, five tables for the study rooms, 30 chairs for the bedrooms and study rooms, 12 metres of wooden wall benches and a set of hearing equipment for the classrooms.

Brother Andrew said that the staff at the institute do not feel that they are an isolated bunch of people working alone. He said the nine teachers working at the institute are all Jordanian and earn "very little, indeed," but are very involved and "highly motivated" in their work. There are also eight domestic staff members and four non-Jordanian voluntary staff members, an English young girl and young man and a Swiss couple. Of the latter, the husband is in charge of vocational training at

the institute, and the wife is the institute's nurse. Non-Jordanian volunteers, many of whom are Britons, spend a year each working for the institute in Jordan, following which they are replaced by new volunteers.

The institute offers its services to 78 boys and girls between the ages of four and 16. The children come from all over the East Bank, the West Bank and Gaza.

"Our biggest problem is to make our budget cover all our expenses," Brother Andrew said. At least 40 per cent of the institute's budget is covered by donations from the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the British Ladies of Amman, the American Women of Amman, Terre Des

Hommes, Save the Children's Fund, Ladies of the Anglican Arab Church, the Home and Garden Club, the Ahliya School for Girls, the Rotary Club, the Inner Wheel, the Lions Club and Caritas. Members of the Kelsey Language School and the Anglican Community in Jordan also often visit the institute to do voluntary work, Brother Andrew said.

He added that the institute is receiving a substantial amount of aid from Jordanian individuals—a fact about which Brother Andrew says he is very pleased, because this shows that "the Jordanian society is developing a concern for the handicapped."

He said that the institute needs any help that people are willing to offer. Clothes, shoes, school and sports materials are always welcome. Brother Andrew asserted, calling on people to remember the institute for the deaf when they are cleaning out their houses of such objects, which are often lying around unused.

He added that the British Ladies of Amman have been of great help to the institute through their voluntary work and through their individual personal involvement. They have formed a sewing group and made curtains for the institute's dormitories, and make weekly telephone calls and visits to the institute to see what is needed.

With the help of various donations, a new extension to the institute's boarding house is being built to house the deaf and mute children—replacing the present hostel buildings, which are in very bad repair, Brother Andrew said.



Brother Andrew de Carpentier with two of his deaf charges

#### FOR RENT

A 2-story bldg. consisting of 2 independent, 3-bedroom deluxe furnished apartments, each with a telephone, garden, central heating and parking. End of Luweibdeh, linked with Jabal Amman and Shmeisani. Could be rented together or separately.

Call Tel. 64404

#### NOTICE FROM JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY REGARDING TENDER NO 48/81. TO SUPPLY TWO MOBILE GENERATING SETS

JEA announces the extension of the closing date for the tender No. 48/81 to be at 12:00 a.m. on Monday 2/11/1981 instead of 13/10/81.

#### WHAT'S GOING ON

##### Painting exhibitions

- \* University of Jordan presents an exhibition of American art.
- \* Holiday Inn Hotel presents the work of Jordanian artist Jamal Dawani.

#### ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!



Urwick is thanked by the deaf boy for the society's contribution.

### The long list of assassinations

LONDON, Oct. 6 (R) — President Sadat of Egypt is the latest in a long list of world leaders to die in political assassinations.

Some 40 heads of state and government have been assassinated since World War II and dozens more have survived attempts on their lives.

This year alone, President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh was shot dead in a coup attempt in May, numerous leaders of strife-torn Iran have died violent deaths and both President Reagan and Pope John Paul have been wounded in assassination attempts.

The following is an unofficial list of major assassinations since World War II:

- Dec. 28, 1948 — Egyptian Prime Minister Mahmoud Nokrashy Pasha assassinated in Cairo.
- Jan. 30, 1949 — Mahatma Gandhi shot dead in New Delhi.
- July 20, 1951 — King Abdullah of Jordan assassinated.
- July 14, 1958 — King Faisal of Iraq, Crown Prince Abdul Ilah and Prime Minister Nuri Sa'id killed in Baghdad.
- Sept. 26, 1959 — Ceylon Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike killed.
- Nov. 22, 1963 — President Kennedy shot dead in Dallas, Texas.
- Sept. 6, 1966 — South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd stabbed to death in Cape Town.
- April 4, 1968 — American civil rights leader Martin Luther King shot dead in Memphis, Tennessee.
- June 5, 1968 — Senator Robert Kennedy, brother of President Kennedy, shot dead in Los Angeles.
- Dec. 20, 1973 — Spanish Prime Minister Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco killed by a bomb in Madrid.
- March 25, 1975 — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia shot dead by his nephew.
- Aug. 27, 1980 — Earl Mountbatten of Burma killed by a bomb in his boat during a fishing trip in Ireland.
- May 30, 1981 — Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman shot dead during abortive coup attempt.
- Aug. 29, 1981 — Iranian president Mohammad Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bahonar killed by a bomb in Tehran.

### The end of an era

THE MAN who split Arab ranks to make a separate peace with Israel is now gone. His death will no doubt mean different things to different people all over the world.

The United States will deeply mourn the slain president, and will fret over the effect of the political vacuum caused by his departure on their global strategy and their world interests. The Soviet Union, for all ideological and practical purposes, will simply wish that the man had not existed in the first place. The European Community will shed its own tears, and may even miss his pervasive influence. Countries in between will present their mixed reactions in their own diplomatic ways.

Still, the fiercest shock waves emanating from Sadat's assassination will ripple through those countries on which his 11-year reign in Egypt had the greatest effect. Israel, which has never trusted the intentions of the man who went out of his — and everybody's — way to make "peace" with it, will be "stunned" at his loss and dumbfounded as to what will happen in the area in the post-Sadat era. Judging by the fact that several prominent Israeli officials have lately been unequivocal in saying that the "peace process" might come to a halt if Sadat were no longer steering Egypt's course, Israel may already be gearing up to face an altogether different situation and new political circumstances.

Some Arab countries will both outwardly and inwardly rejoice at Sadat's end. Some will feel at a loss without him. But the majority of Arabs will take an objective look at the whole sad episode of the Sadat era, and will come to the conclusion that Sadatism had to come to an end — by hook or by crook.

Those Egyptians who do not already agree with this reasoning will one day look back and see logic behind it. Ever since President Sadat started thinking about taking his "historic" step of going to occupied Jerusalem, he must have lived in mental seclusion, pondering only one thing: how to become the "great Egyptian president" who broke all regional barriers and found a place in the annals of world history. Mr. Sadat must have also ignored the forces of reality inside Egypt and in the Arab World, and forces at play everywhere in the world.

In his mental seclusion Sadat must have lived comfortably; but all others, including his "good friends" in Washington and Tel Aviv, knew he was walking the tight-rope and playing a dangerous game, even though his declared purpose was peace at all costs. His "good friends" knew: but why should they not push him even further to achieve their own goals? In a word, they had nothing to lose.

Those Arabs who knew better, including more Egyptians than Sadat reckoned, were constantly warning him of the inherent dangers of what he was doing. They called upon him to return to the Arab fold; to join forces with them to seek genuine peace, and not isolated, self-promoting and short-term gains. The world was more complex and intricate than one man can comprehend, they would plead with him.

President Sadat, living as he did in a state of mental seclusion and his own brand of megalomania, did not budge. He persisted in taking the road that was to lead to his own end, but which, in his ivory tower, he saw as the road to a lasting peace.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### Civil administration rejected

AL RA'i: The categorical rejection by our kinfolk in West Bank and Gaza Strip of the "civilian administration" conspiracy which was concocted by Gen. Sharon stresses the basic fact that our people will never be tempted to accept the autonomy trap. The Israeli attempts to come up with an alternative leadership to supplant the PLO in the occupied territories will never succeed.

This rejection, voiced by leading figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, springs from the Palestinian people's conscience and from their awareness and firm conviction that the Israeli military rule and civilian administration are two faces of a coin. This plan to peddle the civilian administration scheme is categorically rejected by Arabs and Palestinians.

The issue of Israeli terrorism in the occupied territories must be brought up at the U.N. General Assembly because these Israeli attempts to peddle the civilian administration conspiracy are terrorist practices which are sure to escalate, particularly since some West Bank and Gaza Strip leading figures openly rejected and exposed the Sharon conspiracy and stressed their adherence to the leadership of the PLO.

#### The October anniversary

AL DUSTOUR: What do the Arab citizens see in the anniversary of the October War? Are they attracted by the heroic military feats of the war? Do they celebrate these deeds which showed that the Arab citizen has triumphed over the complex of backwardness and ended the myth of Israeli military invincibility? Or are their attention drawn to the destructive political results which the Sadat regime inflicted on Arab Egypt?

The tragedy is explained in the plight of those people who sacrificed their youth to destroy the Barlev Line and made a bridge of their bodies for the Arab liberation armies to cross over to the occupied homeland.

The October War was a necessity so that our Arab Nation would regain self-confidence. All those people who tried to convince us that this war would be the last one failed to convince the Arab citizen that Arab capitulation might be the end to the Arab epic of martyrdom and sacrifice and desire to defend our values.

This is the first of a two-part series in which the writer, who is the editor of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, discusses his vision of what is happening to Zionism in Israel today. The second part will appear in tomorrow's edition.

By Gershom Schocken

THE TIME has come to attempt to take stock of Zionism and to examine to what extent Zionist ideology, whose tenets have been offered to the Jewish people for about one hundred years, has stood the test of fulfillment. This task should be undertaken not primarily in the interest of historical and sociological research, but because of its practical implications. I claim that the numerous contradictions — some of them grotesque — in which the discussions of the fundamental questions in Israel have become entangled largely derive from a mistaken view of the Zionist ideology which guides public and political activities in Israel.

Since the establishment of the state of Israel, Zionism has generally been regarded by the Israelis as a success story. The peak of this attitude was reached shortly after the 1967 war. It somewhat faded with the 1973 war and during the last few years. But, fundamentally, the view of Zionism as a success story has not changed, in particular not among the official Israeli establishment. At most, its members are willing to admit the existence of transitory difficulties, perhaps even serious ones, similar to those which every political movement and every state must face from time to time.

The view of Zionism as a success story is, of course, based upon the existence of a Jewish state with proven physical power and with the diverse trappings of statehood. Notwithstanding its great popularity, this view is erroneous. The purpose of Zionism was not to establish a Jewish state, teach Hebrew, build a powerful army, or develop a productive economy based on agriculture and industry. The purpose of Zionism was to solve the Jewish problem.

The Jewish problem was defined by the fathers of Zionist ideology, such as Moses Hess, Leon Pinsker, and Theodor Herzl, as the inability of the Jews in the Diaspora to live safely as equals among equals. They also claimed that this problem would become increasingly severe until the physical existence of the Jews in the Diaspora would be endangered. The solution they proposed was to gather together the Diaspora Jews, or at least most of them, in one country where they could attain political independence like any other normal nation. The assumption was that the minority of Jews who would not want to settle in the Jewish state would assimilate among the Gentiles and cease being Jews (and thus have no problem). Ahad Ha'am's version of Zionism was different; yet it was not acceptable to most of the movement nor did it stand the test of reality. The Zionist assumption was that living in one territory would grant the Jewish nation a "secure refuge," one that would be recognised by public law.

Palestine not essential

Leon Pinsker and Theodor Herzl, the two most important ideologues of Zionism, did not believe it essential that the Jews settle in what was then called Palestine. Herzl believed that it

would not be difficult to find a suitable country for a Jewish state. His views were those of a European of the colonialist era during which the French and Italians settled in North Africa and the English throughout Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere. Herzl was also influenced by the anti-Semitic myth of the unlimited financial power of Jewish banking; he believed that it was possible to buy a country suitable for the realisation of Zionism.

Herzl adopted Palestine as the site for realising Zionism only after he found out that this was the only country for which it would be possible to enlist sufficiently large public support from the Jewish people. Even at the end of his life, Herzl was prepared to abandon Palestine and accept what he believed to be a British proposal of Uganda for Jewish settlement. However, once again, and painfully, he was compelled to realise that most organised Zionists were not willing even to consider a territorial solution except in Palestine. The votes taken at the Sixth and Seventh Zionist Congresses in 1903 and 1905, which rejected the Uganda plan, showed the failure of Herzl's Zionist vision within the Zionist movement.

Thus the purpose of Zionism was to concentrate all or most of the Diaspora Jews in one country in which a Jewish state would be established. This state would secure their lives from persecution and discrimination, a security which they had not enjoyed, according to the correct Zionist diagnosis, in the countries of Europe. (Just as we first of all think of North American Jewry when we speak of Diaspora Jews today, the Jews were identified with Europe during the early days of the Zionist movement.)

If we examine the practical attainments of Zionism during the last hundred years we can point to a large number of achievements. However, the fulfillment of the Zionist idea is not among these numerous achievements. Zionism has not solved the Jewish problem. Despite the changes it has undergone, the Jewish problem continues to exist as before and one of its disturbing manifestations is the problem of the Jews in Israel.

Jews didn't choose Zionism

The major reason why Zionism has not achieved its goal is that the Jews, for the most part, refused to adopt the Zionist idea. Only about one fifth of the Jews of the world live in Israel. The country is alive and it cannot be ignored by anyone, but it is not the realisation of the Zionist idea. Most Jews did not choose the Zionist solution. This fact is no less important than the existence of the state of Israel and it is particularly grave and astonishing because everything that has happened to the Jews in the European Diaspora since the days of Pinsker and Herzl has verified the Zionist forecast of the fate of European Jewry with astonishing precision. Zionism was right about everything — except about the willingness of the Jews to accept the Zionist solution.

In his autobiography, Chaim Weizmann writes that in 1906, during his first casual meeting with Arthur Balfour, he tried to explain to him the Zionist idea. Balfour listened in astonishment and in the end he asked: "Are there many Jews who think as you do, Dr. Weizmann?" Weizmann replied: "If you go to Pinsk, you'll find that the streets of the town are paved with Jews like me." To this Balfour

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Inconvenience at construction sites

By Dr. Awn Rifai

CONSTRUCTIONS of buildings in Jordan have caused embarrassment to some citizens. This is an area where the government should intervene to secure the comfort and interest of the public.

The problem starts when the builders or the construction firms believe that by acquiring a licence to carry out the construction, they become automatically entitled to special privileges which are not normally granted to the rest of the community. They immediately place the pavement and the road in front of the construction site at their disposal. Any citizen living near, or passing by the site would be at the mercy of their operations.

The noise emanating from the site presents a problem in the vicinity. Although nothing substantial can be done by the builders in this respect, they can at least ensure that the machinery is sound-isolated,

and that they abide by the day working hours in their operation.

The encirclement of the construction site by a solid, opaque fence should be enforced as a regulation. In the absence of such a fence, the labourers would start trespassing on the pavement at will, and their tools and building materials would get scattered on the road. This inhibits the movement of pedestrians and cars and may lead to traffic delay and accidents.

The cement and the sand used for the construction are blown away by the labourers' tools, by the wind or by the wheels of moving cars. This causes pollution in the breathed air and in the accumulation of dirt on the body, the clothes, the cars and even on the furniture in nearby houses. Not only are the building materials usually left in the streets during construction, but

also they do not get removed after the completion of the work. Some builders just do not bother to tidy up the mess they left, arguing that "it only takes a couple of weeks for the cars which pass-by and the wind to clean it up."

The fencing of the site prevents the falling of entering accidents, like of falling into a ditch, or getting knocked down by heavy machinery or other materials. The construction site must be camouflaged for the exclusive use of the builders who are supposed to know how to avoid the hazards. The fence can be particularly valuable at night when satisfactory lighting and warning signals are not installed. There has been some cases when children, and sometimes adults, were found dead in ditches at construction sites.

The movement of lorries from and to the site should not interfere with the traffic. The

labourers should not be permitted to play the role of the traffic police and divert the traffic according to their wish, unless they really know what they are doing. Any loading or unloading of materials should be performed within the boundaries of the fence wherever possible, especially at darkness when items like thin iron rods are hardly visible.

The above-mentioned hazards are usually augmented during the winter season. As we are on the verge of entering this season, the authorities are urged to observe and control the operation of the construction sites with a firm attitude. Many builders realise that they are breaking the law, but they also realise that it takes two long for a complaint against them to be considered, investigated and acted upon by the authorities — if a complaint is lodged and acted upon at all.

# Revisiting Zionism

By Gershom Schocken

four remarked: "If that is true, you are a power and you will get Jerusalem." The trouble was that Weizmann was wrong. Most of the Jews of Pinsk remained in Russia (until the Holocaust caught up with them); or they emigrated to America.

Believing that the Jewish masses in Eastern Europe were prepared to go to Palestine, the British adopted the Zionist plan at the end of World War I. In 1920, the British Prime Minister Lloyd George told Weizmann in San Remo: "Now is your chance. Take advantage of it quickly. The world is at present in a fluid state. In another few years, the political situation will again freeze like the Baltic in winter. What you fail to do now, you won't be able to alter later on." If the Jewish masses from Eastern and Central Europe had gone to Palestine during the early years of the British Mandate and had settled the country (as masses of European emigrants including millions of Jews — had settled America in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries), it is possible that Zionism would have been able to realise its programme and "solve the Jewish problem." But it did not happen. The number of Jews who settled in the country in 1920, in the first year of the British Mandate, were only about 10 per cent of the number who came to Israel after the Holocaust, during the first years of the state.

It happened in Europe

This is not the place for a thorough examination of all the reasons why most Jews did not become Zionists, but I shall attempt to list a few. The first appearance of the Zionist idea among European Jews in the final third of the nineteenth century indicates that European Jews were then undergoing far-reaching changes. The most important was in the way they looked at themselves. This was more important than the changes, dramatic though they were, in the external circumstances of their lives. It is generally believed that the Hibbat Zion movement arose in the wake of the pogroms in southern Russia during the early 1880s and that Herzl became a Zionist as a result of the Dreyfus case. This is undoubtedly true. However, the really new revolutionary development was not the persecution and the judicial frame-up of the Jews, but their reactions to these events. Ever since the early Middle Ages, European Jewry had suffered far more serious persecution and exile, as well as blood libel, which was inestimably more dangerous than what took place late in the nineteenth century. Why did all these earlier events not result in reactions similar to the rise of Zionism?

The answer is that the Jews living at the end of the nineteenth century differed from the Jews of all preceding generations of the Diaspora. Those who were attracted to the Zionist idea had undergone emancipation or were at least in the process of being affected by it. All the Jewish leaders who conceived and developed the Zionist idea and dedicated themselves to its realisation had abandoned the traditional way of Jewish life that had heretofore prevailed. Many of them — the more important ones in particular — had assimilated among the Gentiles; and for none of them did their Zionism include any aspiration of return to the traditional Jewish way of life. Their reaction

to the Jewish problem conformed to the behaviour patterns of their Gentile contemporaries, among whom they lived, rather than to those of the traditional Jews. Zionism could not have arisen without the national movements which altered the face of Europe during the nineteenth century, without the discovery by the Russian narodniki of the spiritual wealth of the simple people and their needs and problems, and without German romanticism, Kurt Blumenfeld, the important ideologue of German Zionism, said with good reason: Zionism is the gift of Europe to the Jewish people.

Zionism is an outcome of the change in the character of European Jews brought about by the emancipation; yet it is not the last of the changes effected by it. As we are learning somewhat painfully, Zionism is not even an essential stage which every emancipated Jew must go through.

The first modern Jew

Zionism is part of the process of change which began with the disappearance of the walls of the internal, spiritual ghetto, i.e., the walls which the Jews themselves had erected around them — not merely because they preferred it that way, but because these spiritual walls were an authentic and essential expression of their existence. As the American scholar Arthur Hertzberg has shown, the first real breach of the walls of the internal ghetto occurred when Baruch Spinoza in the mid-seventeenth century decided to leave the Jewish community in Amsterdam. Spinoza was the first Jew to become a full-fledged citizen of the cultural republic of modern Europe.

Since then, Spinoza has been joined by many others of Jewish descent without whose distinctive contributions Western culture would not be what it is today. Among all these distinguished Jews there was not one who did not move far away from the traditional Jewish way of life; not one among them who was not a heretic or even an apostate in the eyes of Orthodox Jews.

From the viewpoint of traditional Judaism, ever since the beginning of the emancipation the Jewish people have been constantly retreating from the fundamentals of Judaism — and from generation to generation the "Jewish component" of Jews who had gone through the emancipation process became more and more diluted. However, from these generations of Jews whose Jewish piety was increasingly evaporating, arose the men whose unique contributions to European thought (whose "Jewish" nature was recognised by both Gentiles and Jews) earned modern Jewry its right to citizenship in Western culture. Zionism, too, is the creation of Jews who had abandoned their traditions. However, only a minority of European Jews took upon themselves the burden of realising its goals.

That religious Zionism is increasingly present in Israel today must not mislead us. The forces of emancipation under whose impact Zionism developed did not — and do not — progress at the same pace for all parts of society. For some classes the emancipation was halted, either temporarily or otherwise, in the middle of the road, or even before, by the various compromises made by traditional Jews with social forces

and movements that were essentially alien to traditional Judaism. Two generations ago there were Orthodox Jews in Frankfurt whose extreme orthodoxy did not prevent them from being nationalistic Germans. Similarly, some of the traditional Jews in Eastern Europe, if only a minority, were attracted to Zionism, the creation of secular Jews. These religious Jews joined the ranks of the Zionist movement. However, no mistake should be made; without Pinsker, Herzl, Ussishkin, Weizmann, Ben-Gurion, and numerous other secular Jews, Rabbi Yehuda Alkai and Rabbi Zvi Kalischer would be mentioned only briefly in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* and would not be known as the "heralds of Zionism."

Religion is not essential

A Jewish state is conceivable without the religious element. However, the establishment of the state of Israel without the secular liberal and socialist movements and the exertions of their non-religious leaders is unimaginable. And as far as the cultural life is concerned, all modern Hebrew literature and poetry is "secular."

Nor should the importance of religious groups to political coalitions in Israel be confused with their specific weight. It is true that the influence of the religious Zionists in coalitions with other groups is very evident. This has been the case since the beginning of the Zionist movement when the secular parties — which always made up a large majority — drew up a concordat of sorts with the religious camp. But in Israel there are also religious non-Zionists and anti-Zionists who carry a great deal of weight in coalitions, although they care very little for the welfare — and even the very existence — of the state. This is true first of all for the members and supporters of the Agudath Israel religious party. It could be argued that the religious non-Zionists and the anti-Zionists have even greater power in coalitions than the religious Zionists. Israel pays a very high price for the concordat with the religious groups — in money as well as in other values. And the price to Israel of the unholy combination of religious extremism and nationalist fanaticism which doesn't figure in any Zionist doctrine cannot yet be assessed.

We turn now again to the major subject of our study. The willingness of the Zionist movement to compromise with the numerous demands of the religious groups, and by so doing to substantially restrict the civil rights and the freedom of the large secular majority, originally arose from the desire to increase as much as possible the numbers participating in the Zionist movement and in the settlement of the land of Israel. Most of the non-religious Jews had already moved so far from their Jewish origins that it was not possible to convince them to join in a Jewish national movement. The most extreme example of Zionist willingness to make concessions to the religious sector has been its submission to the refusal of the strictly Orthodox population to take part in Israel's military effort and to serve in its army.

Despite the great pliancy of the Zionist movement toward the religious groups, the movement did not succeed in bringing more than 20 per cent of the Jewish people to the state of Israel (even after the number of Jews was diminished by millions during the Holocaust). This basic fact must

be the starting point for charting a new course for Zionism and the future of the state of Israel. The differences among the various Zionist doctrines such as those of Herzl and Ahad Ha'am, Weizmann and Jabotinsky, A.D. Gordon and Borochov, are no longer of a practical importance. What is important is that for one hundred years, the many-sided Zionism did not succeed in recruiting more than a small part of the Jewish population scattered throughout the world.

Nor did the two major events for Jews of our time — the Holocaust and the establishment of the state of Israel — change tendencies of the Diaspora. Even the Jews of Russia, who had been subjected to Soviet rule over sixty years, act exactly like their forefathers did two and a half generations ago. Just as at the end of the century, in the days of the Second Aliyah and even before, to the days of the Balfour Declaration, most of those who wanted to go to the state of Israel were not those who made for America, while on the small minority comes to Israel. Moreover, there is no escape from the conclusion that the existence of the state of Israel — follow the wave of enthusiasm it aroused in its first years — has weakened the attractiveness of the Zionist idea. Nor is this surprising. Only did the state of Israel fail to realise the Zionist programme solving the Jewish problem: patterns of its existence actually contradict the major principles of Zionism.

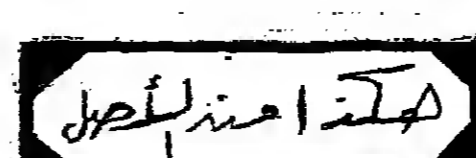
What would Herzl think

Zionism's goal was to give a homeland for the persecuted Jewish people in which they could live in safety. The fathers of Zionism did not consider it moment that the state of Israel would be established by a war with all of its neighbouring countries and certainly not that this would continue and become a permanent feature in the life of the state. The refusal of the World (including the inhabitants of Palestine) to recognise the existence of the state of the Arabs' enhanced economic and political power through the world as a result of their transformation of the state into one of the world's largest concentrations of modern weapons. All these are facts that have seriously dimmed Israel's attraction as a country which Jews could hope to find safety.

The Zionists always wanted Jews that their lives in the Diaspora were not safe. Today it is easy to convince Diaspora Jews that their lives in Israel will be safer. Undoubtedly one of the important reasons why most Jews who manage to emigrate do not come to Israel is the country's situation of economic and political insecurity.

Nor did the founders of Zionism ever imagine that the Jewish people would depend on outside aid for the continued economic life of Diaspora Jews. The purpose of Zionism was to abolish the Diaspora, not to create a state which would be a protectorate of the Diaspora. If Herzl had known the Jewish state would be only one-fifth of the Jewish people and that its political life would be dependent upon the "Jewish vote" in the States, he might very well have abandoned the Zionist original idea of mass emigration.

— From The New York



By Sayed Saeed al Shafi

# India's Islamic architecture

It is not too well known that India, with the second largest Muslim population in the world, has the most numerous examples of Islamic architecture to be found in a single country. It is well known that India was in constant touch with the people of Mesopotamia, and its contacts with the Arabs preceded the advent of Islam.

History testifies to the fact that Islam came to India as a religion and a culture centuries before it came as a political force. In fact, there is hardly any area of human endeavour towards which Muslim Indians have not made definitive contribution. Specially significant are the realms of art, architecture, crafts, music, mathematics, sciences, jurisprudence, literature and law, and also the field of city-planning and development of gardens. It was on the soil and climate of India with its age-old traditions in art and architecture and town building, where Islamic art found its zenith.

Tughlaks and Lodhis and, finally, the Mughals.

Architecture, however, is only one aspect of the spectrum of human habitat which ranges in scale from unknown villages to the towns and cities. The cities such as Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Hyderabad and Shahjahanabad, (the walled city of Delhi), came into being at various points in India's history. All of them exist today. They all are remarkable examples of medieval city planning and town building. There are many lessons to be learnt from these towns for, in spite of the passage of centuries, these are living and thriving communities and have stood extremely well the changes in time and space.

Indian Islamic architecture revolves around two major types of monuments - the mosque and the mausoleum. Though the excellence of architectural style is manifested best through the mosque and the mausoleum, a large number of more secular structures - palaces, houses and havelis, gateways and minarets, bridges and irrigation works, bazaars, sarais and other civic structures - also need to be recognised. Many are still in existence and are of great aesthetic and architectural value.

Then there are the beautifully landscaped gardens. Basically, a Muslim can offer prayers at any place that is neat and clean and where he can join others in congregation. But as the number of the faithful grew, the mosque acquired a greater degree of social significance to express the idea of infinity of worshippers in an infinity of space. Quite often mosques were used as madrasas, the medieval counterpart of a modern neighbourhood school.

According to Professor H. Mujeeb, "Architecture is the one field in which the Indian Muslim mind has operated with complete freedom and revealed itself most fully". However, in the actual construction of the buildings, they were greatly helped by the sculptors' art and the skills of India's renowned stone masons. What the Muslims brought to India was their love for order and symmetry. The free employment of the Indian craftsmen ushered in an "architectural revolution, wherein the native 'shilpkars' learnt to combine the Hindu transoms with the Islamic arch. Hindu detail like the lotus with Islamic geometrical patterns to ultimately produce a style which is neither Arabic nor Persian but distinctly Indian. The architects who served the Muslim rulers increasingly moved away from the formal canons of Hindu architecture and developed an individual Indo-Islamic idiom.

Unlike Akbar, his son Jahangir was more interested in fine arts and painting and garden architecture. A great monument built during the reign of Jahangir is the Tomb of Imdad-ud-Daula, built by Queen Noor Jahan for her father. Practically every inch of space and surface has been embellished like a lady's jewelbox. In ornamentation, the designs are geometric, with flowers and calligraphy interwoven into intricate patterns. clear bright colours juxtaposed against a clear blue sky.

During the reign of Shahjahan began a phase of architectural accomplishments unsurpassed by any in the world. As Sheila Haywood describes, "it was in India that Shahjahan's real genius evolved, and it was primarily directed towards the cities of the Indian plains". His major works "are basically urban, indeed more in the field of town planning than of landscape." Even the mosques were planned and designed as focal points of a planned urban scene. As it is, the Jama Masjid in Delhi rises above everything else on a hill and still dominates the city's skyline. The Jama Masjid is without parallel, and is an expression of architectural grace at a point of perfection never achieved in any mosque or comparable structure in India. According to Prof. Mujeeb, Jama Masjid of Delhi "represents the consummation of mosque architecture while the Taj Mahal is the perfection of the mausoleum." For once, the architecture reached "those heights where architecture mingles with poetry and music to become an utterance of the human soul in a moment of supreme ecstasy."

initiated the development of the first Mughal garden. While the Mughal gardens were conceived, designed and developed over several centuries, their origin could be traced to Persia. In India, they developed a style and character unique to the location and landscape. The traditional planting of cypress trees mingling with fruit trees along the waterways is based on the concept of a sublime geometric order wedded to the freedom of the organic growth. This concept of the 'garden-of-paradise on earth' was taken by Arab Muslims to Spain in the West and to India in the East.

In Kashmir the creative talents of Mughals flowered into the fabled gardens of Shalimar, Nishat and Chashma-e-Shahi. There are quite a number of other gardens built elsewhere by the Mughals. One of them is within the walls of the Red Fort in Delhi. A portion of it is known as Sawan Bhadon, flanked on both sides by a wide channel of water, and having in the middle the Zafar Bagh built by Bahadur Shah-II in mid-19th century. The two major gardens of Red Fort - the Hayat Baksh Bagh (life-giving garden) and the Mahatab Bagh (moonlit garden) combined to form one grand design for the palace.

some of the more important buildings and monuments of Delhi through a system of continuous green linkages. At Agra, some of the salient features of India's Islamic architectural traditions, especially the Mughal gardens, have continued right up to the modern times. An excellent example is the Mughal Hotel at Agra, and particularly its landscape gardens in the three inner courtyards, which have won it international acclaim through the coveted Aga Khan Award for Excellence in Islamic Architecture. The Mughal Hotel is within sight of the Taj Mahal and not far from the abandoned city of Fatehpur Sikri. The architects intended the project to be a contemporary expression of the Mughal architectural style and as was characteristic of Mughal design, landscaping and water form an integral part of the scheme.

Thus, in this and in numerous other buildings newly erected in different parts of India, what is recognised and preserved is the continuity of a great tradition, an architecture to improve the quality of life through enriching the physical environment and reaffirming faith in India's composite culture.

In contemporary times, an attempt has been made to connect

INDIAN and foreign review

**THE EVOLUTION** of Islamic architecture in India from the 11th century to its culminating point in the 17th century, indicates a process of assimilation and refinement unparalleled anywhere in the world. Indian culture is a composite one, and as pointed out by the prime minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a recent address, "Our great pride is that this culture is born of many strands and colours, and it has been India's special genius to allow each component to retain its distinctive flavour and character. The metaphor used by some writers is that India is not a melting pot but a mosaic".

Almost everyone abroad has heard of the Taj Mahal of Agra and the Red Fort and Jama Masjid of Delhi, as these monuments represent the finest examples of the Indo-Islamic architecture. There are many other monuments besides cities and towns which deserve mention. Four regional examples are described in this article to furnish some idea about the rich variety and gradual development of India's Islamic architecture. Each one is distinct and has emerged in response to

the diverse climate and local culture of India.

In the north there were Delhi and Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, where a representative spectrum of India's Islamic architecture can still be discerned. In the south, were the Deccan states of Golconda, Bijapur and Bidar. Then there has been the wonder city of Mandu, by any standard an exquisite expression of scale and architectural magnificence set in the hills of Malwa. Bijapur and Bidar are relatively less known even to Indians in northern parts. The Shah-e-Hamadaan mosque in Kashmir and the mosques of Kerala have different forms and styles developed in response to the peculiar climate and culture of the two regions. Their architectural styles are different from the mosque and mausoleum architecture of the northern Indian plains.

Delhi, as no other city in India, presents a panorama of the myriad styles of India's Islamic architecture, as also its building skills developed steadily over several centuries. In Delhi there still are architectural monuments from the days of the Slave-Sultans, followed by Pathans (Ghoris) and

the techniques of building pointed arches and were able to attain an aesthetic expression in stone, a harmony conveyed in physical form, which is the spirit of Islamic art. The Jama Masjid of Ahmedabad is thus one of the finest examples of Indo-Islamic architecture. Likewise, a mosque built later at Champanar marks the final phase of the evolution of this style of architecture. It is, however, the mosque of Sidi Sayed at Ahmedabad, though smaller in scale, which has the distinction of having the most exquisite stencared screens.

The architectural monuments of the Deccan are found at Gulbarga, Bidar, Golconda and Bijapur. The more important are the Jama Masjid at Gulbarga and the palaces of Golconda. From the point of view of architectural excellence, the madrasa of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar remains an example of classical elegance. Bijapur, as a town in southern India, is different from those developed later by the Mughals in the north. It was Adil Shah's wish to transform Bijapur into a 'paradise of parks and flowers'. The best known monument of the Deccan is the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur with its enormous spherical dome. This dome covers an area larger than that of the Panth-

son in Rome. The structure of the Gol Gumbaz combines high technical skills with great aesthetic appeal.

It is now widely recognised that the Indian Islamic architecture reached its zenith during the Mughal period. An important point to be remembered here is the skilful blending of the buildings with landscape, gardens, flowing water and fountains. Landscape was made an integral part of architecture. The Mughal gardens admirably complemented the natural environment in which they were laid out.

Architectural historians distinguish two phases in the development of the Mughal architecture and town-building: the early Mughal style upto Jahangir (1556-1630), and the later style during the reign of Shahjahan (1628-1707). Whereas in the early phase the material used was mostly red sandstone, in the later period predominant use was made of white marble. The simple classical pointed arch yielded place to the "engrailed arch".

Probably one of the finest Mughal monuments of architectural excellence is the tomb of Emperor Humayun near Nizamuddin in Delhi, built by his widow. The tomb has a raised plinth and is enclosed by a formal Mughal garden with water channels. Stone-work jalis all around the central structure, and the special arrangements within the main structure are exquisite. Although inspired by Persian styles, Humayun's Tomb has something positively Indian about its judicious use of marble inlays for ornamentation and chhatris help to give it a superb skyline.

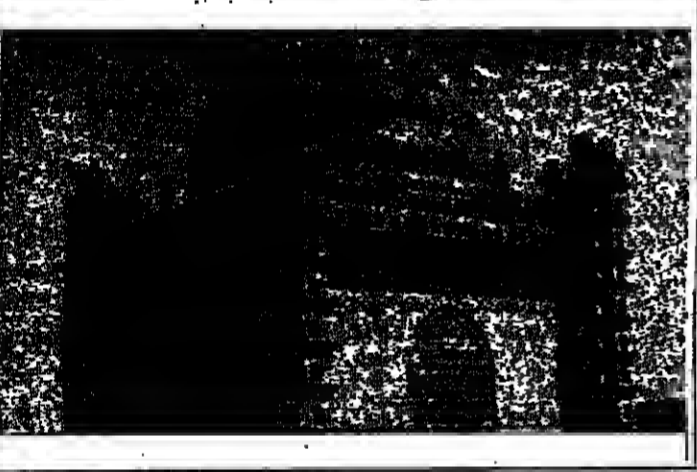
The other examples of architecture belonging to Akbar's time are the monuments at Fatehpur Sikri, which are acclaimed as examples of the marvellous use of space. At Sikandra near Agra, Akbar's own mausoleum is an extraordinary monument representing his personality and ideals. It was planned and partly built during his own lifetime. With no roof for the cenotaph, it has no dome or even a light cupola. Its uppermost level is terraced and closed by marble screens with the small kiosks at the four corners. It marks a departure from Persian tradition and there are elements, adapted from the Buddhist and Hindu traditions, that give it a unique form and beauty.

the development of horticulture was given by Babar in 16th century. While the inspiration for the development of a beautiful formal garden may be traced to the Koran with its Bagh-e-Iram embellished with tall evergreen trees, flowing waters, flowers and fruitladen trees, it must have been the dust and heat of the hot and arid climate of the plains of Hindustan which led them to develop the formal landscaped gardens.

A characteristic of the new monuments built during the Mughal period was that they were set amidst gardens. Babar was, in fact, the Mughal emperor who



The famous Taj Mahal of Agra



The notable Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur

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## Kuwait takes over U.S. company

ALHAMBRA, California, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) will pay \$2.5 billion for outstanding shares of Santa Fe International Corp (SFI). In a merger that will make SFI a subsidiary of the Arab oil company, the two firms announced yesterday.

KPC is a commercial oil company owned by the Kuwait government. SFI, an international drilling contractor, engages in oil and gas exploration and through C.F. Braun and Co., in process engineering and construction. It is unrelated to Santa Fe railroad and its parent company, Santa Fe Industries Inc.

Under terms of the merger, SFI shareholders will receive \$51 cash for each share of SFI common stock. The closing price of the stock on Thursday was \$24.75 a share. Trading in the stock on the New York

stock exchange was suspended on Oct. 2 at the request of the company.

With approximately 49 million shares of SFI common stock outstanding, KPC will pay approximately \$2.5 billion for SFI stock. SFI investment bankers, the First Boston Corp., advised the company the transaction is fair to Santa Fe shareholders from the financial point of view.

E.L. Shannon, SFI chairman and chief executive, said all of SFI's directors have agreed to remain on the board and KPC will nominate additional directors.

"Santa Fe will continue under its present management as a separate operating subsidiary of KPC. No changes in personnel are contemplated and no major changes in Santa Fe's operations are expected," Mr. Shannon said.

"Kuwait Petroleum Corp. plans to invest substantial additional capital in the company to enhance its ability to develop its existing resources and to carry on its growth," Mr. Shannon said.

In 1980, SFI had revenues of approximately \$1.2 billion, half of which was derived from foreign operations. Net income was \$30.9 million.

## Japan to expand steel industry despite slump

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (R) — The Japanese steel industry plans to expand investment in plant and equipment in the 1982 fiscal year beginning next April despite a slump in steel business at home and abroad, steel industry sources said today.

The move reflects the industry's effort to give itself an advantage over steel industries abroad by lowering costs, improving quality and developing technology for sophisticated steel, they added.

Japan's big five steel manufacturers — Nippon Steel Corp, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd, Kawasaki

Steel Corp and Kobe Steel Ltd — are scheduled to spend a total of 639 billion yen (\$2.8 billion) for investment in the current fiscal year, up 42.5 per cent from last year.

But this amount is expected to rise to between 700 billion (\$3.1 billion) and 800 billion yen (\$3.5 billion) next year.

Nearly half the planned investment is likely to go into profitable products such as seamless steel pipes and high-tension and surface-treated steel sheets.

Japan's crude steel production next calendar year is put at 104 million tonnes, up from an estimated 101 million this year, they said.

World crude steel production in the current calendar year, however, is expected to fall by five to 10 per cent due to the recession in

the U.S. and Western Europe, the sources noted.

It may fall further in 1982 although the margin of decline will narrow, they added.

A senior Japanese trade mission has just begun a visit to West Europe in a bid to curb trade friction between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) stemming from the country's increasing trade surplus with the EEC.

But the industry sources said Japan's steel exports in 1982 will be almost unchanged from this year's level of 32 million tonnes.

## ASEAN aides to meet on energy

MANILA, Oct. 6 (R) — Energy ministers of five Southeast Asian countries meet in Manila this week to map out the energy requirements of some 250 million people living in the region.

Some 1,500 delegates from more than 30 nations are due to attend the second conference of the Asean Council on Petroleum (SCOPE) which opens tomorrow.

Ministers from member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, will be joined at the meeting by representatives of their oil companies.

As ASEAN has a major oil producer in Indonesia, the conference has generated considerable interest outside the region.

Canadian Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, Norway's Secretary of State for Energy Harald Norvik and Makoto Koiso, a special adviser to Japan's ministry of international trade and industry, will attend the Manila meeting.

The oil giants will be well represented, and Union Oil of California President Fred Hartley will be among the speakers at the plenary session.

With the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) due to hold its annual meeting in December, there will be keen interest in the attitude taken by Indonesia's Dr. Subroto at the Manila meeting. Dr. Subroto is also the president of OPEC.

The Manila-based Asian Development Bank has been looking at the energy needs for the region, and its outgoing president, Tarochi Yoshida of Japan, is expected to outline its conclusions during the meeting.

"At a technical level, some 60 papers ranging from an examination of coal deposits in the region to innovations in energy planning and financing" will be presented.

## Ireland seeks salvation from abroad

By Stewart Dalby

DUBLIN: Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, who became Ireland's Prime Minister at the end of June, has inherited a grave unemployment problem. He is likely to combat it by attempting to attract foreign investment, rather than by relying on the traditional emigration of Ireland's rapidly growing population.

Unemployment in the republic is put officially at 12 per cent, or 130,000 people out of a total workforce of 1.2 million. The true level is probably nearer 15 per cent because married women who have lost their jobs and school-leavers do not automatically join the unemployment register.

The official figures will be further confused by the 20 per cent of the workforce engaged in

agriculture. Although very little land is tenanted, agricultural labourers do drift on and off the unemployment register, as do some small farmers.

Many families are kept going through part-time untaxed work for Ireland's large black economy.

The problem is made worse by a growing population, more than half of which is aged less than 25. Moreover, emigration seems to

have stopped.

The reasons for this situation are not difficult to find. After a bloody war of independence against the British, partition into the Free State and the six county Ulster state and a destructive civil war, the Free State emerged in the early 1920s highly impoverished, with little of its own capital.

It was overwhelmingly agricultural. Virtually all heavy industry such as shipbuilding and much light manufacturing was based in Northern Ireland.

People have been one of Ireland's major exports since the 1840s. The population of Ireland then was 8 million compared with 25 million for the rest of Britain.

It is now around 3.5 million. Ireland continued to lose its people right up until the early 1960s. According to Dr. Brendan Walsh, a professor of economics at University College, Dublin, during the 1950s Ireland was losing 70,000 people a year.

The turning point came in the early 1960s when Mr. Eamon de Valera gave up his long standing grip on the leadership of the Fianna Fail party and Mr. Sean Lemass became Prime Minister.

Together with a senior civil servant, Mr. Ken Whittaker, who was later to become a central bank governor and a senator, Mr. Lemass drew up a plan to industrialise through foreign invest-

ment.

It was largely a protectionist world in the 1920s and 1930s and Ireland did not welcome, or legally allow much foreign investment during those years.

Mr. Lemass decided that there

Like most countries at present, Ireland has more working people than jobs for them. For the solution, Ireland will be looking to foreign investors, who are offered many incentives.

was no choice but to open up and let foreign money start the process of industrialisation. Simply, in the view of the time, there was insufficient capital in Ireland to do the job.

To allow foreign companies to enter Ireland with minimal restriction was fraught with political and ideological difficulties, but essentially Ireland decided to hand over control of a large part of its manufacturing industry to foreign concerns.

All the major political parties, including the Labour Party and each of the successive governments since 1959, have supported and enlarged the Industrial Development Authority (IDA), which is the main body for attracting foreign companies. It is

involved in almost all new manufacturing projects in Ireland, and next to the Government itself is the major job creator.

The IDA has recently started a small business programme which is tailoring among Irish entrepreneurs and capital. But foreign capital continues to be the mainstay of industrialisation.

To attract it, the IDA has a 12-point package of incentives including grants, loans and training schemes. Possibly, the main attractions to industry are the political stability of the country and the tax relief system. All companies which entered the country before January 1981 are entitled to pay no tax on exports. Ireland, with its small population, does not provide a sufficient market, so virtually all goods made by foreign

companies are exported.

Under pressure from the European Commission, which felt that the tax concession was against the spirit of the EEC, the Irish Government introduced a new law in January, stipulating that all foreign companies will pay a 10 per cent corporation tax.

Ireland has been a member of the EEC since 1973. This means the U.S. concerns in particular have a convenient back door into the huge western-European market, and do not have to face major tariff barriers.

By the standards of similar bodies in western Europe, the IDA can be said to have done very well. More than 800 foreign companies have entered Ireland. The total investment has been more than £2.4 billion (£2 million) at current prices. Of this some 80 per cent has come in the past 10 years. During the same period the IDA claims to have created 80,000 new jobs out of a total of 100,000 since it was established.

The IDA is probably creating new jobs at a rate of between 10,000 and 15,000 a year.

Given that there probably is little, if any, emigration at the moment, and that the population is growing rapidly, the IDA by itself is probably not quite running fast enough to stand still. What is has done, however, is to create a whole new sector which did not exist 15 years ago, and almost made up for the jobs being lost in agriculture and old declining industries like textiles and footwear.

Financial Times news feature

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 6 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8480/8500	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2000/03	Canadian dollar
	2.2520/60	West German marks
	2.4800/4900	Dutch guilders
	1.9000/50	Swiss francs
	37.76/77	Belgian francs
	5.6200/6400	French francs
	1195.00/1200.00	Italian lire
	229.75/230.25	Japanese yen
	5.5300/5.5600	Swedish crowns
	5.8900/9400	Norwegian crowns
	7.2700/2900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	449.00/451.00	U.S. dollars

# Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_.

Name:  
Address:  
Signature:

Con motivo del Dia de la Hispanidad, el Embajador de España y la señora de Pedrosa, invitan a la Colonia Española a una recepción en su Residencia al Lunes 12 de Octubre, de 6 a 8 de la tarde.

TODAY  
On the occasion of the Eid Al Adha Holiday

THE RAINBOW CINEMA  
is proud to present  
the great comedy

HOPSCOTCH



Starring  
Walter Matthau & Glenda Jackson  
in colour  
At 3:30, 6:00, and 8:30 p.m. daily

ORIENTAL SOUVENIRS EXHIBIT

Will be open at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel from Oct. 9 until Oct. 15, 1981

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Invitation to tender No TCC 19/81 for a small, stand alone, word processor/data processor

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites tenders for the procurement, installation and commissioning of one small, stand alone, word processor/data processor for the TCC headquarters building, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Jordan.

1. Agents or representatives of qualified companies may obtain a copy of the requirements specification from:  
The Secretary of the Tender Committee  
Telecommunications Corporation  
3rd Circle  
Jabal Amman.  
Against a payment of JD 20, non-reimbursable.
2. The latest date for submission of bids to the above address is 14:00 hours, Local Time, Nov. 4, 1981.
3. Bids should be submitted in 3 separately bound copies, each enclosed in a separate envelope and suitably sealed.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General

كلمة في الحب

# Calgary site of winter Olympics prospers

CANMORE, Canada, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — It's only been six days since Calgary was awarded the 1988 winter Olympic Games, but already this one-time mining town is beginning to feel the effects. Less than 48 hours after the International Olympic Committee

announced that Calgary would hold the games. Speculators had purchased three properties — mostly for cash — and there are signs of more real estate action on the way. Canmore residents and real estate agents predict land prices in

the area will double, at a minimum, in the next five or six years. "And that doesn't include inflation," said real estate agent Lajos Fodo. Canmore is only about 20 kilometres from Spray Lakes, site of the Alpine ski events for the games. The Spray lakes area of Kananaskis country will be developed, privately at a cost of more than 50 million Canadian dollars, into a ski, recreational and tourist facility to rival Banff and Lake Louise area. That is expected to bring thousands of tourists annually into Canmore, a town of about 4,000, that usually only handles the

spill-over from Banff. The next few weeks could be hectic for Canmore residents, says Fodo, who sold the three properties to West German and French buyers. "Canmore is going to be the place to be, there's no doubt about it." He said the Europeans, who have seen the results of Olympics in Europe, are anticipating similar results with land prices in Alberta. Fodo said a 5.2-hectare parcel of land just sold for \$1.5m and other real estate agents said they have been flooded with calls from people trying to cash in early on the expected Olympic boom.

# New Zealand wants European referees for World Cup matches

AUCKLAND, Oct. 6 (R) — New Zealand may ask soccer's governing body, the International Football Federation (FIFA), to provide European rather than Asian referees for the remainder of their World Cup qualifying matches. After their 1-0 victory over China here on Saturday, New Zealand officials were guarded in their comments about Thai referee

Vijit Getkaen, but World Cup director Charlie Dempsey said thought was being given to asking for European referees. Newspaper reports today said Getkaen took a over-strong dislike to the New Zealander's physical style of play. But New Zealand coach John Adshead said he felt decisions balanced out. "Nobody received a caution for a bad tackle so the

referee clearly knew what was happening. There was no intentional fouling by my side," he said. Among the spectators was Prince Fahad Al-Sabab, President of the Kuwait Football Association, here in preparation for next Saturday's Kuwait-New Zealand qualifier. Kuwait are tipped as the strongest side in the Asia-Oceania group.

# Gardner retires

LONDON, Oct. 6 (R) — European heavyweight champion John L. Gardner, 28, of Britain announced his retirement from professional boxing today. His decision means he will no longer defend his title against Lucien Rodrigues of France in Paris on October 15. Gardner's attempt to become a contender for the world title ended with a knock-out defeat by American Mike Dokes last June.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

**Q.1**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠Q854 ♥J752 ♦6 ♣A965  
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1♠ 2♦ 3♦ 3♦ Dbl Pass ?  
\* Preemptive jump overcall. What action do you take?  
A.—Despite your initial pass and the fact that you are vulnerable, partner wants you to bid at the three-level. Obviously, he has considerable extra values and you have a very good hand for him. You certainly want to play in game in one of the major suits, or clubs, but you can't be sure which. Bid four diamonds. That asks partner to pick a suit, and you will be happy with whichever he selects.

**Q.4**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K8 ♥AK72 ♦A7 ♣K10965  
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1♠ 3♦ 3♦ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—The auction has gotten uncomfortably high, and you are going to have difficulty describing your strong hand. A bid of four hearts offers the most flexibility. If partner returns to spades, he will have a good suit and you can afford to cue-bid diamonds at your next turn. If he passes, you will probably be in the right spot. And if he supports either of your suits, you should probably take a spot at slam.

**Q.2**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠9862 ♥J10753 ♦K98 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1♠ Dbl 3♠ Pass Dbl Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—Even though you could have nothing, partner is forcing you to bid at the three-level. You have some useful values, especially the singleton club, so a bid of three hearts doesn't do your hand justice. The choice is between four hearts or a cue-bid of four clubs. We slightly prefer the former. At a heart contract, you might be able to get rid of a spade loser on partner's diamonds.

**Q.5**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠872 ♥KJ107652 ♦984  
The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1♠ 2♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Don't attempt to rescue partner from his presumed folly. Pass. Partner has overcalled at the two-level, vulnerable, so he should know what he's doing. Three diamonds would be acceptable if you could guarantee that partner would pass, but he will probably bid again. Should partner get doubled, you can then institute a rescue operation.

**Q.3**—Neither vulnerable, as South, with 70 on score, you hold:  
♠7 ♥K965 ♦AJ92 ♣AK76  
The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 3♠ Pass Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—The opponents could be stealing from you, but there is no safe way for you to find out. Pass. Ideally, you would like to make a penalty double, but that action would be for takeout and partner would surely bid some number of spades. Be satisfied with a small profit and don't risk a large loss. Bear in mind that partner couldn't act over three clubs

**Q.6**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K10872 ♥6 ♦A9 ♣AKQ62  
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West Pass 1♦ Dbl Pass 2♥ Pass 2♠ Pass 4♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Despite the fact that partner passed originally, we cannot conceive of a hand that he could hold that doesn't offer a reasonable play for slam. We would cue-bid five diamonds, but six spades is a reasonable alternative. All you need from partner is the ace-king of hearts and queen-jack of spades to virtually assure a slam, and that is certainly not too much to ask for in view of his bidding.

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Tel. 44028 - 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

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Consisting of two bedrooms, large complete kitchen, wall-to-wall carpeting and wall paper, with telephone. In a good location.

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### TIME

EUROPE'S PLAGUE OF UNEMPLOYMENT: Worse ahead  
TORTURE IN KHOMEINI'S JAILS: First-person story of one who escaped  
REAGAN'S WINDOW OF VULNERABILITY: The U.S. steps up its defence effort  
NATO AT RISK IN GREECE: Report on the election campaign

## Inaugural World Cup badminton championships get under way

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — The inaugural World Cup badminton championships organized by the International Badminton Federation, begins here tomorrow with top international players playing for the title of top man and woman badminton players in the world. The Thomas Cup Championships have been the world symbol of badminton supremacy for teams, and the all-England championships has been looked upon as the unofficial world meet for individuals. Now the World Cup is setting itself up as the test for individuals. Badminton officials are tipping players from China to dominate the meet, but Indonesian players are claiming they may have the

edge. The draw groupings: Men's Red: Han Jian (China), Kevin Jolly (England), Masao Tsucand (Japan), Dhany Sartika (Indonesia). Green: Prakasb Padkone (India), Yang Kesan (China) Misbun Spbek (Malaysia), Steen Fladberg (Denmark). Blue: Morten Frost Hansen (Denmark), Hadi Anoooh (Indonesia), Nick Yates (England), Syed Modi (Indonesia). Orange: Chen Changie (China), Kay Stevens (England), Kenji Zeniya (Japan), Jalani Sidek (Malaysia). Women's Red: Li Lpangwei (China), Sally Podger (England), Fumin Tokhairin (Japan).

## French abandon Himalayan expedition

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — A French expedition has abandoned its attempt to conquer 8,091-metre high Annapurna in the Himalayas after two members of the team were killed in an avalanche late last month, Nepal's radio said today. The two climbers were identified as Andre Duriex, 27, of Mont Pascal and Yves Favre, 36,

of Pralongnan la Vanois. Two Sherpa guides also died in the avalanche, according to a report from expedition leader Jean Pierre Vion, 32. A decision to abandon the climb was made Oct. 1, the report said. The surviving seven members of the expedition are expected to return to Katmandu in the next couple of weeks, it added.

## Zaheer Albas vice-captain for Pakistani touring side

KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Zaheer Albas has been appointed vice-captain of the Pakistan cricket team, which is going to Australia on a three-month tour of that country, the secretary of the Board of Cricket Control of Pakistan announced today. The board has already named Javed Miandad as the captain of the team last month. The board also approved the proposal to send three Pakistani cricketers to Australia to participate in the grade cricket there. Formal negotiations for this would be conducted by the secretary of the board with his counterpart in Australia. The proposal was finalised during the recent visit to Pakistan of the executive director of the Australian Cricket board. On a reciprocal basis, Australia would have to send three players to Pakistan.

## THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"I didn't lie, I DO expect big things from Parker... big expense accounts, big losses, big disappointments."

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KAHIK  
GEDUN  
INJEYT  
SHUBAM

TRYING TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THE MONARCH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○-○○○○

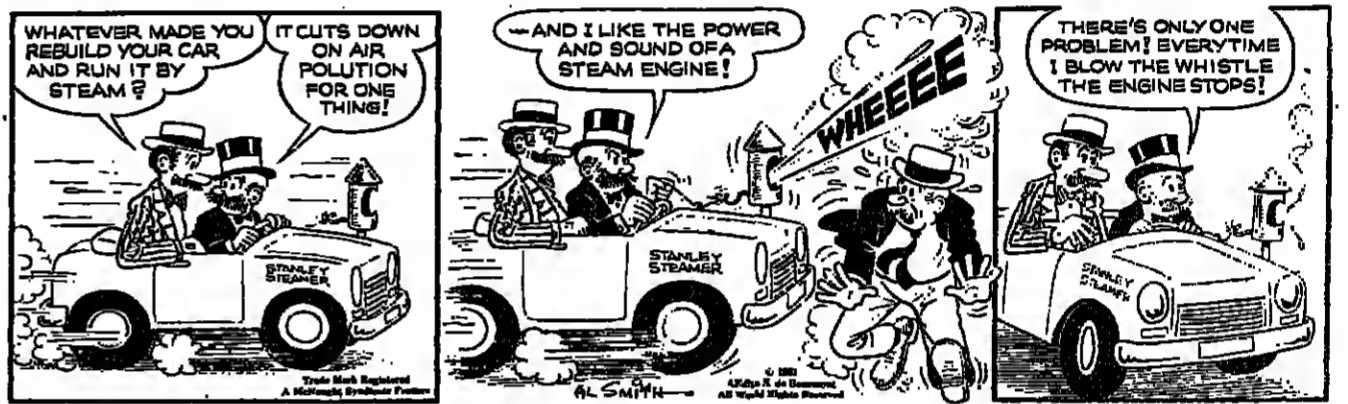
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KETCH BRAVO APIECE ENAMEL  
Answer: Don't forget to grin when you have to do this—BEAR IT

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: New approaches are available that could pave the way to greater success in the future. Don't remain wedded to outmoded methods. Use your hunches to gain your goals.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Associates can help you to expand and become more successful now. Think along more constructive lines at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go far, if necessary, for the advice you need to improve your financial position. Handle public duties well and gain prestige.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Discuss with loyal friends the best way to gain your goals. Be more enthusiastic in handling regular responsibilities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan to use your talents more wisely in the future. Contact persons who can help you to improve your image.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal time to visit a new area and make the most of the opportunities there. You can easily gain a long-time goal now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to handle personal responsibilities early in the day for best results. Pay more attention to loved ones at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen to the views of associates and come to a better understanding. Go to the right sources for the data you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Listen to the practical suggestions of an expert and follow them. Make sure to keep promises you have made.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use a new approach in expressing your talents. Come to a better accord with loved one. Be logical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more willing to do the things at home that will increase harmony. Take health treatments. Think constructively.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) After important work is done, go out with a good friend to a different type of amusement than you are used to.

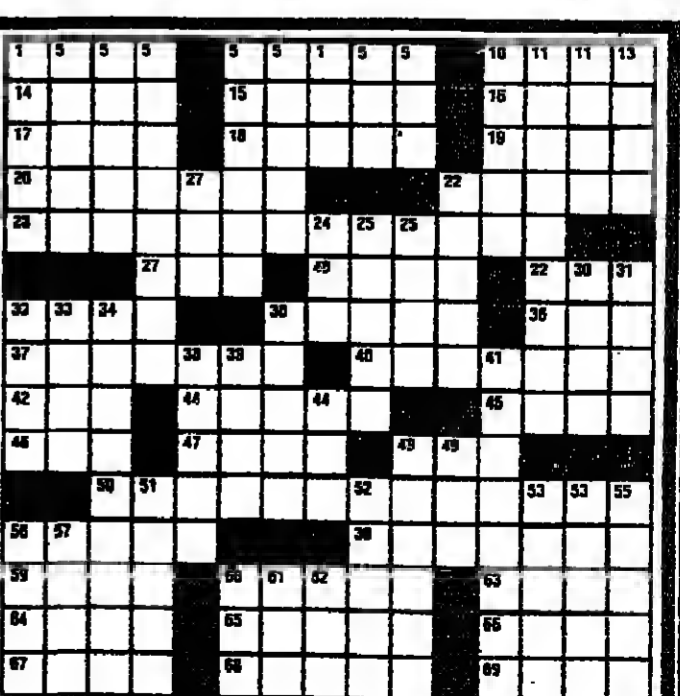
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss financial matters with family members and cut down on expenses as much as you can. A new outlet could be profitable.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to engage in projects that are of a practical nature and should be encouraged in this. The pioneer spirit is definitely in this chart. A good education should be given so that your progeny can be successful.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Sophie Fierman

- |                      |                     |                                  |                            |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACROSS               | 28 Privy to         | 58 Lata                          | 21 Dined                   |
| 1 Handout            | 29 Capture          | 59 To shelter                    | 22 Comptible               |
| 5 Moves along        | 32 Pack away        | 60 Branch or oil                 | 24 Party dish              |
| 10 Great distance    | 35 Musical drama    | 63 Particle                      | 25 Villain's expression    |
| 14 Tide              | 36 Cuckoo           | 64 Nobleman                      | 26 Shabby                  |
| 15 " - a Parade"     | 37 Have - (rely on) | 65 Stinky one                    | 30 Square pillar           |
| 16 Annoy             | 40 Joins the army   | 66 Musical direction:            | 31 Pith                    |
| 17 Andrews of films  | 42 Ump's call       | abbr.                            | 32 Traffic sign            |
| 18 Forty -           | 43 Goose            | 67 Smaller amount                | 33 Factual                 |
| 19 Stumble           | 45 Spruce           | 68 Cubic meter                   | 34 Attendants on horseback |
| 20 Platform          | 46 Each             | 69 Masa, motto word              | 35 Attack                  |
| 22 Grasping tools    | 48 Depot abbr.      | DOWN                             | 38 Blemish                 |
| 23 Painlessly abrupt | 50 Quick as a flash | 1 Mountain systems               | 39 Division word           |
| 27 " - the ramps"    | 56 West Point man   | 2 Dog curb                       | 41 Quick as a bunny        |
|                      |                     | 3 - man (frank)                  | 44 Silkworm                |
|                      |                     | 4 Small birds                    | 48 Harsh                   |
|                      |                     | 5 Greek poet                     | 49 Toward: Scot.           |
|                      |                     | 6 Foreigner                      | 51 Requires                |
|                      |                     | 7 Chill -                        | 52 Truck                   |
|                      |                     | 8 Car -                          | 53 Embellish               |
|                      |                     | 9 End of day                     | 54 Guitar-like instruments |
|                      |                     | 10 - Shaw (accomplish something) | 55 Real estate contract    |
|                      |                     | 11 Get to -                      | 56 Poker term              |
|                      |                     | 12 "It's a sin to tell -"        | 57 Medicinal plant         |
|                      |                     | 13 Ribbed fabrics                | 60 Goddess of the harvest  |
|                      |                     |                                  | 61 Ignited                 |
|                      |                     |                                  | 62 Eisenhower              |



Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

# WORLD

## Lech Walesa loses face because of cigarette war

GDANSK, Oct. 6 (R) — The Solidarity free trade union congress showed a more radical face today with publication of a tough draft programme and election results showing successes for militants.

The congress, in its 11th day, was also expected to approve a resolution condemning recent price rises which included a 100 per cent increase in the price of cigarettes.

With elections of the 69 contested places on the union's policy-making national commission almost complete, there were indications that Solidarity's moderate leader Lech Walesa would be isolated by a majority which espoused a tougher, more radical line.

Mr. Walesa ran into serious trouble from his own colleagues last night only three days after being re-elected as the union's national chairman.

He was rebuked for inconsistency and submission to the

authorities in a "cigarette war" which has erupted into a major row at the congress and provoked protests across the country.

Charging that the government did not consult the union on the rises, delegates have voted down four resolutions and refused to consider 10 others in their search for a determined response to the Communist authorities.

Many of the resolutions proposed strike action, and a big electrical appliances factory in the city of Torun stopped work for one hour today in a symbolic protest.

The new draft programme, described by Communist Party observers as tougher than that submitted at the beginning of the congress, made no mention of Socialism and called for a multi-

party system, free elections and social control over the economy.

There have been repeated calls at the congress for Solidarity to take effective control of the economy to cope with a situation which a congress publication said "had driven society to the verge of despair."

The draft programme called for a supreme state council through which society, as opposed to the minority communist establishment, should control the economy.



Lech Walesa

## Rallis says he'll win

ATHENS, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Greek Premier George Rallis today predicted a sweeping victory for his New Democracy Party in the upcoming general elections. "I bet you 5-1 we'll win," the silver-haired premier said in an interview with the Associated Press. "Every day I am more and more satisfied with what I hear." "When the New Democracy forms a new government it will continue the same foreign policy it has followed for the last seven years," Mr. Rallis said. This is basically a pro-

Western policy, but with openings to Greece's Balkan neighbours and the Arab countries.

Greece returned to the military wing of the Atlantic alliance under Mr. Rallis after a six year absence, and also became the tenth member of the European Economic Community.

The leader of the major opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas Papandreu is fighting on a platform to withdraw from NATO and to rethink EEC membership.

## Pentagon to beef up Indian Ocean forces

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — The Pentagon soon will increase stocks of weapons, ammunition and other supplies in the Indian Ocean area, a move that will enable a marine brigade to fight twice as long in a crisis there.

Three ships are being loaded at a military terminal near Southport, North Carolina, and will sail this month to join seven other storage vessels stationed near the British-owned island of Diego Garcia, 3,680 kilometres from the Arabian Gulf, marine officials said.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the material aboard the three additional ships would increase from 15 to 30 days the length of time in which a marine brigade, flown to the region in an emergency, could fight without being resupplied from the United States.

This is considered critical because the first few weeks of fighting could determine the outcome of any battle to keep the Soviets or any other hostile force from overrunning Arabian Gulf oilfields.

The Pentagon has designated a 12,000-man marine air-ground task force based in California as the first major combat unit that

would be deployed in the Indian Ocean area if the need arose to defend U.S. interests there.

In a crisis, the marine force would be air-lifted to a position near its objective. There, according to the officials, it would draw tanks, artillery, fuel and other supplies and equipment unloaded from the depot ships with which the marine unit would rendezvous at a friendly port.

The plan also provides for deploying several air force fighter squadrons and some supporting army elements from the United States to back up the marine brigade unit, the officials said.

The first seven depot ships were sent to their anchorage near Diego Garcia a little more than a year ago. They include three vessels designed so that heavy vehicles and rolling stock can be driven directly onto a beach or a dock rather than being lifted laboriously by cranes.

The marine brigade force and supporting air force and army units are the lead elements of a rapid deployment force begun by the Carter administration in response to a perceived Soviet threat to the oil-producing lands around the Arabian Gulf.

## New telescope covers 50,000 galaxies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Astronomers have successfully tested a new type of electronic telescope that makes daily moving pictures of the sky and uses a computer to compare them with previous images. Scientists at the University of Arizona have said that the telescope will allow them to quickly see any changes in the sky and to look more deeply at

obscure objects outside our galaxy.

In a report to the National Science Foundation, which is sponsoring the project, the scientists said an operational version of the device, the first of its type in the world, will be in place within a year.

The scope with 1.82 metre light-gathering mirror will be

located at the university's Steward Observatory atop Kitt Peak near Tucson.

Drs. John T. McGraw, Peter Stockman and Roger Angel developed the telescope using a new type of light detection instrument called a charge-coupled device.

This device, which takes the place of a photographic plate, records star light electronically as it is reflected by the telescope's mirror. The light signals are converted into electrical signals which can be stored by a computer as well as displayed on television screens.

The new telescope, which will be fully automated and operated by remote control, will be a survey device that continuously scans the same fixed portion of the sky. This kind of survey, which looks at an area representative of the broader universe, looks for cosmic trends that can be studied in detail by more powerful telescopes.

The new device, which will cost less than \$250,000 to build, will cover a narrower area than most previous sky surveys.

It will look at a North-South strip of sky about one-third as wide as a full moon. The strip will go from horizon directly overhead from the observatory, Dr. McGraw said.

The astronomer estimated that the scope will be able to see at least 50,000 galaxies of stars during each night's sweep, and annually record at least 100 supernovae, the explosive deaths of giant stars.

## Kissinger backs AWACS



Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger says a few words to the press, while President Ronald Reagan looks on, after attending a luncheon in the Rose Garden at the White House Monday hosted

by Reagan, for former leading foreign policy figures from previous administrations who support the sale of the AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## IRA prisoners allowed to wear own clothes

BELFAST, Oct. 6 (R) — Britain's new minister for Northern Ireland, James Prior, today announced that jailed Republican guerrillas will be allowed to wear their own clothes under prison reforms following the end of the prisoners' hunger strike.

The announcement met part of the demands for which 10 prisoners belonging to the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) and its sister organisation, the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), starved themselves to death in Belfast's Maze prison over the past seven months.

The British government repeatedly said it would not give

them special status as political prisoners, or consider specific reforms until the hunger strikes were called off.

The hunger strikers abandoned their protest last weekend after relatives intervened saying they would allow medical treatment to prevent some of the fasting prisoners dying.

The hunger strikers gradually reduced their requests to five specific demands: the right to wear their own clothes, refuse prison work, associate freely with each other, receive one letter, parcel and visit a week and to have remission on sentences for good behaviour restored.

Announcing his package of prison reforms today, Mr. Prior said: It is time to heal the deep wounds the fresh divisions caused by the strike both inside and outside the prison.

Mr. Prior also said remissions would be restored to all protesting prisoners after they had conformed to prison rules for three months.

On the questions of prison work and free association, Mr. Prior said the hunger strikers' views were not compatible with a prison system, but there was room for development on these issues.

He accepted that there should be some provision for prisoners in

adjacent wings of the prison buildings to share association in recreation rooms and exercise areas.

On prison work, he said there was the possibility of widening its scope within limits, and encouraging training and education facilities.

"But there will be no question of a political or military system of administration or any return to special category status," Mr. Prior said.

## Moscow shuns ties with Israel

KUWAIT, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — Kuwait's acting foreign minister stated today that the Soviet ambassador here informed him his government did not intend to restore its diplomatic relations with Israel. The Kuwaiti minister, Abdul Aziz Hussein, added that the ambassador, Nikolai Shtachov, also stressed during a meeting with him earlier in the day that the Soviet Union will maintain "its firm stand on the Middle East crisis."

## Spain goes ahead with NATO plan

MADRID, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — The Foreign Affairs Committee at the lower house of parliament yesterday began debating a request by the government seeking Spain to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The request, strongly opposed by leftist groups, needs the approval of the committee before a full session of the house to decide whether or not Spain applies to become NATO's 16th member.

The 36-man Foreign Affairs Committee made of representatives of all parliamentary groups, will take a decision on the government's request only after discussing all 34 amendments suggested by Socialists and Communists.

Socialists and Communists say Spain's entry into NATO would break present East-West military equilibrium, thus endangering the world's peace.

They say rather than doing so through the parliament, the government should ask Spaniards in a referendum if they want Spain to join the Atlantic alliance.

In the past few days scores of

anti NATO demonstrations took place throughout Spain. Tens of thousands of signatures were also collected in the streets in an effort to derail the government's plan.

If, as it seems likely, the Foreign Affairs Committee gives the green light to the government's request, Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo will have no opposition in having his plan passed when it goes

before the lower house, probably next week.

Since 1953 Spain has been linked to the Atlantic alliance through a bilateral agreement with the United States.

This agreement expired on Sept. 23 this year, but it was extended for another six months pending Spain's plans to join NATO.

## Reagan draft to allow the CIA greater domestic powers studied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — A draft presidential order would allow the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to infiltrate domestic U.S. groups and, with the attorney general's approval, secretly influence their activities, government sources here said.

The document is the third draft of a revised executive order which the Ronald Reagan administration has sent to Capitol Hill. It would replace guidelines issued by President Jimmy Carter in Jan. 1978 to govern the conduct of U.S. intelligence agencies.

Sources inside and outside the government said the order also would:

— Remove prohibitions against the CIA's conducting "special activities," or covert actions, inside the United States, if they are not intended to influence U.S. policies or politics.

— End the requirement that intelligence agency reasonably believe that U.S. citizens and cor-

porations abroad are agents of a foreign power or involved in terrorism or drug traffic before they can be put under physical surveillance.

— Retain bans on assassinations, on CIA electronic surveillance in the United States and on CIA break-ins in that country.

— Assert that restrictions on the FBI's conducting electronic surveillance or warrantless break-ins on U.S. citizens and corporations are not meant to limit the constitutional powers of the president.

The CIA refused comment on the proposed order, which President Reagan could implement on his own authority. Consultation with Congress on such a question is largely advisory.

The draft also says it does not authorise any violations existing laws, but some sources said that in certain areas, particularly involving fourth amendment protections against unreasonable searches,

there is little or no existing law other than the Carter order.

One Republican source said "There is no burning desire to get the CIA involved in domestic activity." Another source added that some sections of the order may have been drafted more broadly than the administration actually intended.

The Carter order contained prohibitions designed to prevent recurrence of U.S. intelligence abuses in the 1960s and 1970s, when FBI agents sought to discredit and disrupt civil rights and anti-war activists, and CIA agents collected information about legal dissenters.

While Mr. Carter's order had basically limited infiltration of domestic organisations to the FBI, the Reagan draft would allow CIA agents to secretly infiltrate any organisations in the United States for any lawful purpose as determined by the agency head, sources said.

## Crime as high as in ancient Rome

By Claude Regis

**BOGOTA — Colombian authorities reluctantly admit that Bogota probably has the highest crime rate for its size of any capital city in the world.**

In hotel rooms tourist brochures state that Bogota is no more unsafe than ancient Rome or present-day New York. But the fact that the point is raised, along with tips on how to avoid being mugged or robbed in the streets, implies that the authorities are conscious of the city's reputation. "Never wear a watch and avoid wearing glasses if you can," a long-term resident advised. "I have already lost two watches and friends of mine have had their glasses snatched off their nose," he added.

Statistics are hard to come by and Colombians are at a loss to explain why Bogota is so violent.

Other Third World capitals have similar problems: rapid growth, inadequate housing, poor education and high unemployment.

Bureaucratic corruption is rampant in Bogota and police are underpaid, but those problems can be applied to other major cities.

Yet only in Bogota are five people murdered the same day in the same district and several banks in the same street assaulted simultaneously.

Rich Colombians and the foreign community live in luxury districts patrolled day and night by private policemen armed with

sub-machine guns. Armed guards escort buses to and from school and no shop or department store would be without them.

Situated on a rich green plain 2,550 metres above sea level and dominated by a ridge of the rugged Andean mountain chain, Bogota offers the usual contrasts of Third World capitals.

Stagnant towns exist close to luxury residential areas with exclusive shopping centres and glass and concrete skyscrapers.

But Colombia is much more decentralised than Mexico, Venezuela and Peru, and Bogota is not growing as rapidly as Mexico City, Caracas or Lima.

Many industries are located in Medellin, the country's second largest city, and rural emigration to the towns is dropping.

But, with a population nearing the five million mark and 25 per cent of production concentrated in Bogota, it continues to be an irresistible magnet for the rural poor.

In its streets day and night roam

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### South Africa denies Angolan charges

PRETORIA, Oct. 6 (R) — A Defence Force spokesman denied today that South African forces were still holding Angolan towns taken during last month's military operation in Angola. The spokesman said all South African troops had withdrawn immediately after the operation which was directed at bases of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in southern Angola. The Angolan ambassador in Zambia, Andre Miranda, has told the Zambian News Agency (ZANA) that South African troops were still occupying seven towns in the south of his country. Angola would have no choice but to call on friendly nations for help if South Africa continued to resist attempts to get its troops off Angolan soil, he added.

### M-19 steals helicopter, dynamite

BOGOTA, Oct. 6 (R) — Colombian guerrillas have stolen a helicopter, kidnapped the pilot and made off with 60 kg. of dynamite from a United States-owned oil exploration plant, the defence ministry said today. The guerrillas, from the left-wing M-19 group, raided the Western geophysical company's installation near the southeastern town of San Antonjumes last Saturday. The ministry said only the pilot and four guards were at the plant when the attack occurred. The guerrillas overpowered the guards and forced the pilot, a Colombian, to board the helicopter which they loaded with the dynamite. Three guerrillas boarded the craft and the rest fled into semi-jungle where infantry troops were searching for them, the ministry added. In March this year the same area was the scene of armed battles between security forces and guerrillas. By May, at least 25 guerrillas had been killed and more than 60 captured, including several M-19 leaders who had masterminded spectacular kidnappings and assaults in Colombia over the last five years.

### U.S. expects less refugees in 1981

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (R) — The Reagan administration has told Congress that it was cutting its budget request for refugee resettlement because it expected about 20 per cent fewer political refugees this year than previously projected. Acting State Department Refugee Affairs Coordinator James Purcell predicted that 140,000 refugees would seek in the United States, of whom 100,000 would be from Indochina. The administration originally requested \$553 million to resettle 173,000 refugees — 120,000 from Asia, 42,500 from Eastern Europe, 5,500 from the Near East and 5,000 from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Mr. Purcell told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee the lower numbers now forecast would save \$40 million from the original request.

### Another Pakistani editor to be whipped

KARACHI, Oct. 6 (R) — A Pakistani newspaper editor has been sentenced to one year in jail and 10 lashes for publishing anti-state material, authoritative sources said here yesterday. The sources said a military court passed the sentence last Saturday on Ishaq Rao, editor of the Urdu weekly newspaper Al Fatah. Two printers at the newspaper, which has been shut since January when the three men were arrested by Pakistan's military authorities, were also sentenced to one year in jail and five lashes each. The sources said Mr. Rao was a supporter of executed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was overthrown by President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq four years ago. Details of the offending material have not been revealed.

### Major Bob says he's innocent

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 6 (A.P.) — Bob Astles, once a top aide to deposed Ugandan dictator Idi Amin has attested he is innocent of the murder charge he faces and wants to get back to fighting corruption. In a rambling, informal interview with reporters who accompanied him to the high court here, Astles, also said he believed Amin suffered from congenital syphilis and implied he was mentally ill. He also alleged he had no part in the atrocities that characterised Amin's rule during most of the 1970s. Astles, a 62 year-old native of Hampshire, England, is accused of shooting to death a man named Henry Muiyisi on the shores of Lake Victoria. At the time Astles, known as Major Bob, headed Amin's notorious anti-smuggling unit. Astles came to Uganda in 1954, became a Ugandan citizen and is married to a Ugandan.

### Algerian policeman dies in religious clash

PARIS, Oct. 6 (R) — An Algerian policeman was stabbed to death and 10 police were wounded in a clash with Muslim fundamentalists last week in Laghouat, southern Algeria, the official Algerian news agency said. Police arrested about 10 members of the sect, which had been urging local inhabitants to boycott schools, go barefoot and give up food except dates and bread, the agency said at the weekend, quoting local newspapers. The incidents followed efforts by unarmed police to enter a building turned into a mosque by the sect which had expelled the local imam (priest), the agency said. Members of the sect barricaded themselves in the building after battling with police following the arrest of the sect leader, Said Sayah, a physics teacher, the agency added.

### Crime as high as in ancient Rome

gangs of children from depressed areas known as "gamines" who live by thieving. There are estimated to be more than 5,000 gamines and they constitute tightly-knit "families" with an underground language of their own. The oldest are no more than 15 and they teach junior members of their gangs, sometimes as young as three or four, how to live by stealing. Unsuspecting tourists are favourite targets. At first sight, the city appears quiet and the centre has fewer beggars than Mexico City or Lima. But gunfire can be heard frequently.

Some residents attribute the roots of Bogota's violence to the undeclared civil war of the 1950s which for five years pitted conservative against liberal political forces during which 300,000 people were killed.

Colombians in their thousands left the countryside seeking rela-

tive shelter in big cities, swelling the ranks of the unemployed and often carrying on the war. Today the two parties share power but political violence continues.

The tradition is kept alive by a handful of leftist guerrilla groups which wage a relentless battle against the political system.

As a result, it is not always easy to differentiate between political and purely criminal murders.

Kidnappings for ransom are frequent and not always politically motivated. They often end tragically, even when the ransom has been paid. In addition, Colombia's emergence as the world's top marijuana producer has spawned Mafia-style revenge killings between rival gangs with many unemployed finding well-paid jobs as hit-men. Several judges involved in drug cases have been killed recently in broad daylight by gunmen riding motorcycles.

